

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Kingmaking
How an astronaut's wife beat a stammer to help her husband's bid for the White House

Stocktaking
The changing Stock Exchange. Part 3 of the Business News survey

Mould-breaking
Priority for the new Seychelles Government - changing course for economic success

Car making
Clifford Webb looks at the new Volkswagen Golf and its £500m home

Pill-taking
Treating the fit instead of the sick. Alternative Medicine Part 3

Record breaking
David Miller and Pat Butcher report on the World Athletics Championships

Breathtaking
Joanna Lumley surveys the scene in Knossos and Siena

Peacemaking
Under the oceans of the world East and West are sparring for supremacy

Poll gloom for the President

If President Reagan had to fight Senator John Glenn for the presidency today, he would lose, according to a poll published by *The Washington Post*. If he was fighting former Vice-President Walter Mondale, the result would be too close to call. Mr Reagan has yet to announce whether he will be a candidate for re-election.

Inflation hope

Costs of fuel and basic materials bought by manufacturing industry fell last month, boosting government hopes of keeping inflation below 6 per cent for the remainder of the year.

Nigeria count

As the first results of the Nigerian presidential election became known, a close race appeared to be developing between President Shagari and his main rival, Chief Awolowo.

Drone hit

Syrian anti-aircraft missile crews opened fire on a "drone", a pilotless Israeli aircraft, above Lebanon's Bekaa Valley and claimed later they had destroyed it.

Nalco dispute

Homes for the elderly, children and disabled face industrial action by residential social workers belonging to Nalco who want parity with other local government workers.

Trouser suit

A woman who was dismissed from a crematorium after wearing a trouser suit to work had her claim for unfair dismissal rejected by an industrial tribunal.

Police censured

Significant criticism of the Metropolitan Police will be made in a new study, which suggests there are weaknesses in organization.

Car traced

Police have started examining a car sold by Dr Robert Jones, the Essex village doctor whose wife disappeared last month.

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Rios Montt holds out against Guatemala coup

Guatemala City (Reuters) - The Guatemalan armed forces said yesterday they had ousted President Rios Montt, but a senior official said the President was holding out at his palace surrounded by loyal troops.

The official, a presidential spokesman, said General Rios Montt was refusing to hand over power to General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, the Defence Minister, who was named President in a military proclamation issued yesterday.

Negotiations were under way as helicopters flew over the presidential palace, the spokesman said.

Shooting was heard from the palace shortly after the proclamation but there were no immediate reports of casualties.

Earlier, phone lines had been cut in the city as soldiers with machine-guns took up positions at the presidential palace and radio station and air force jets swooped overhead.

The proclamation said the military had taken action after "analysing the situation created by a small group who, through personal ambition, attempted to perpetuate their rule."

General Rios Montt, aged 57, a fundamentalist Protestant, became President in June last year after heading a group of young officers who deposed the right-wing President Romeo Lucas Garcia in a bloodless coup.

Guatemalan officials described General Mejia Victores as being to the right of General Rios Montt.

The Honduran press said yesterday that General Mejia Victores had met General Paul Corrales, chief of the US Southern Command in Panama, last weekend along with Honduran military chiefs on board the aircraft carrier Ranger.

The proclamation reaffirmed the Army's commitment to eradicating what it described as Marxist-Leninist subversion. It said the Military Council would support ways of leading Guatemala along a democratic path but made no mention of elections.

It accused an "aggressive, fanatical religious group" of taking over positions of power and abusing government positions for its own benefit.

General Mejia Victores would keep his post as Defence Minister while assuming the presidency.

General Rios Montt had taken power amid growing violence in Guatemala's 20-year-old guerrilla war. After mounting criticism he imposed measures to restrict freedom of expression on June 29, only three months after lifting a state of emergency under which all political activity was banned.

Elections for a constituent assembly are scheduled for July 1 next year, and 30 political groups have applied to take part.

The Guatemalan Army a year ago launched a "final offensive" against left-wing guerrillas. Western military sources say it put the guerrillas on the defensive but has failed to crush them.

The guerrilla campaign has been watched with keen interest by the US in view of Guatemala's geographical position between El Salvador, with its left-wing insurgents, and Mexico's rich southern oilfields.

General Rios Montt is convinced God made him President of Guatemala. He is a born-again Christian.

Within four months of taking power as head of a three-man junta last year he dismissed his partners and proclaimed himself President, imposed a state of siege and began a campaign to root out left-wing guerrillas. Human rights groups said the drive cost thousands of innocent lives.



President Rios Montt. Convinced God made him President.



Four-legged friend: Lord Gowrie, Arts Minister, and 'Creature' at Christie's sale of art graduates' work in London yesterday. (Photograph: Harry Kerr).

No 'open door' for Labour defectors

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Social Democratic Party is to adopt a generous attitude to any MPs defecting in future from the Labour Party but there will be no "open door" policy for them to join the SDP, it emerged yesterday.

Although Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, is understood to be highly sceptical about the possibility of a large grouping of moderate MPs leaving Labour after the autumn election of its new leader and deputy leader, he is anxious that his own MPs should not adopt a holier-than-thou posture towards their former colleagues.

It is clear however, that the SDP will be selective in considering applications in future from any disenchanted Labour members.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, SDP MP for Stockton, South, said yesterday: "There are number of MPs still in the Labour Party whom, of course, we would welcome with open arms, but it is essential that we do not give the appearance of being a receptacle for failed and bankrupt politicians."

"All the Labour MPs who fought the last election did so on a very different manifesto to the one on which I and other MPs who left Labour during the last Parliament fought the election under Jim Callaghan's leadership in 1979."

"There are some Labour MPs who would be an asset to us; other would be a distinct liability."

Mr Wrigglesworth said that the situation had changed completely from the days when the SDP was established and it was easier to accommodate defectors. Now there were area parties set up all over the country, allocation of seats had been agreed with the Liberals, and party workers would not take kindly to Labour MPs "trying to jump on the raft" at this stage.

He said the idea of some Labour MPs forming a break-away group, perhaps to be called the Democratic Labour Party, was "a sad joke".

It was made clear yesterday that any Labour MP planning to leave their party will be told that if they wish to join the SDP they should establish good relations with their own local SDP area party to have any chance of being selected as an SDP candidate in future.

MPs planning to leave Labour but to stand as independents will be told that they would be opposed by the Alliance candidate.

The future of the Alliance will be debated by the Council for Social Democracy at its conference in Salford next month, when conflicting views about the desirability of a merger with the Liberals are bound to be aired.

Although Dr Owen has ruled out the idea of a merger, at least

P & O board victor steps forward

By Our Financial Staff

Mr Jeffrey Sterling, chairman of Sterling Guaranty Trust, has won his bid to become executive chairman of P&O, one of Britain's leading shipping groups, succeeding Lord Inchcape, the present chairman.

His appointment will be confirmed after a board meeting on Thursday. The announcement had not been expected until next month when P&O announces its profit figures.

Matters had been brought to a head by P&O restricting a £300m takeover bid from Trafalgar House, the property group which also owns the Cunard shipping line.

Most of the present P&O board had been due to retire this summer, but Lord Inchcape decided to stay on to help fight off the Trafalgar bid. It is ironic that Lord Inchcape should be leaving P&O as he began fighting off an unwanted bid approach.

Eleven years ago Bovis made a bid for P&O. Lord Inchcape thwarted that, became chairman and two years later took over Bovis.

Mr Sterling is respected within the Government. He has been a special adviser on industry and finance at the Department of Trade and Industry for several years.

Mr Sterling's attitudes to the changing structure of British industry are closely attuned to those of the present Administration.

Town and City holds strategic stakes in many of Britain's sleepy industrial companies. Mr Sterling is 48, single and involved in extensive charity work.



Mr Sterling: In tune with government views.

Libya threatens to shoot down American Awacs

By Our Foreign Staff

The Libyan Air Force has been ordered to shoot down United States Awacs (Airborne Warning and Control System) aircraft whenever they "affect Libyan territory", the official Libyan news agency, Jans, said yesterday.

The warning came in a one-paragraph dispatch under a Tripoli dateline saying: "The Libyan Air Force has been given orders to strike at US Awacs planes whenever it becomes evident to the Libyan Air Force that they affect Libyan territory."

President Reagan has ordered two Awacs and several support aircraft to northern Africa to monitor the fighting in Chad between Libyan-backed rebels and the Government of President Hissene Habre.

The Awacs is an electronic command post that can stay aloft at about 30,000 ft for 11 hours watching for enemy aircraft and naval vessels. Its radar can spot small aircraft up



to 175 miles distant, and larger ones at a distance of up to 360 miles if the radar is aimed above the horizon.

Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has told the United Nations Security Council that international security faces a grave threat as a result of "the landing of United States forces of all kinds in Egyptian, Sudanese, Somali and Omani territory."

In a letter dated last Friday and published yesterday, Colonel Gaddafi appeared to be referring to joint United States

military exercises with those countries. He said: "The landing of these forces presents a direct threat to the security of my country." Libya was ready to defend itself wherever threatened.

In a separate letter to the council, Mr Abdel Barwa, the Libyan representative, drew attention to what he said was a dangerous situation in the Mediterranean region and Africa caused by the United States.

Meanwhile, in Chad, the Libyans resumed their intensive bombing of the northern desert outpost of Faya-Largeau, breaking the relative calm that had settled over the area since late last week. Government officials said the Libyan aircraft carried out three raids at the beginning of the afternoon; six aircraft made up the first wave.

In Nijamena, a captured Libyan pilot said he had led a 12-strong squadron of Soviet-built Sukhoi SU22 fighter-

Continued on back page, col 6

Pound stands firm as dollar surges

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The dollar's surge resumed unchecked yesterday, with the pound alone of the world's leading currencies standing its ground.

Growing fears of further increases in American interest rates propelled the dollar to a 9½-year peak of more than 2.70 Deutschmarks and to records against the French franc, the Italian lira and other European currencies.

News that the big US banks, led by Citibank, raised their prime lending rates from 10½ to 11 per cent had been widely expected. Prime rates - the cost of loans to the banks' best corporate customers - tend to lag behind changes in other American rates.

But disappointing US money supply figures late on Friday and predicted again this week, together with some gloomy forecasts from influential Wall Street analysts, have fuelled concern that interest rates may

have to go up again to choke off excess money growth.

Dealers said that intervention yesterday by central banks on the foreign exchange markets to stem the dollar's climb - which has totalled more than \$2bn (£1.35bn) since it began on a concerted basis just over a week ago - was on a smaller scale than last week, and failed to make much impact.

The pound, which looked exposed as a consequence of the British Government's decision not to join the concerted intervention, returned to its well-trodden path by rising with the dollar against other currencies.

It gained 50 points on the dollar to \$1.4905 in London, after dropping to a low of \$1.4725 early on.

It also climbed steeply against European currencies, leaving its average value against a basket of leading currencies 0.2 higher at \$4.5.

Wall Street, page 13

Speed essential for new airport

Falklands contract for US firm

By Our Business Staff

Britain has been awarded 18 per cent of a contract to supply earth-moving equipment to build the new £215m airport on the Falklands.

The equipment will be provided by the British part of the US Caterpillar company. The rest of the contract, for an undisclosed sum, has gone to the company's factories in the US and the EEC.

A statement from the Laing-Mowlem-Amey Roadstone consortium, which won the overall contract a month ago, lists the British suppliers of other equipment. It then explains why the Caterpillar machinery is being bought, and also the off-highway dump trucks from Volvo of Sweden.

A consortium official would not say how much was being spent on each purchase, nor what percentage of the total purchases each represented. The statement confined itself to saying that orders are being placed "largely with British firms".

The consortium says of the



Volvo trucks, ordered through the British office: "While this is essentially a Swedish company, the equipment in question, a number of Volvo BM860 dump trucks, have a British manufactured content of some 40 per cent."

Speed is believed to be a vital factor in the construction of the airport: the consortium has

been told it must start work by October, have the runway usable by April, 1985, and the whole airfield completed by February, 1986.

In the case of Caterpillar, the statement says that its equipment was chosen "as it is the only single manufacturer able to supply the range of equipment required for the project."

Caterpillar has two factories in Britain, at Glasgow and Newcastle, which generated sales worth £149m last year. Its EEC plants, however, will fulfil 61 per cent of its contract, with "the remaining 21 per cent, which is equipment unobtainable in Britain or in the EEC, manufactured in the United States."

Contracts awarded to British suppliers are: road trucks and Lorain Rovers - British Leyland; crushers - Goodwin-Barby; compressors - Compair; generating sets - Petbow and Tripower; compaction equipment - Aveling Barford; forklift trucks - JCB; pumps - Sykes; dumpers and concrete equipment - Benford; tractors and trailers - Ford.

Americans too fast for Wells

By Our Sports Staff

Allan Wells narrowly failed to win Britain's first medal at the world athletics championships in Helsinki when he finished fourth behind three Americans in the 100 metres yesterday.

Carl Lewis took the gold medal in 10.07sec. The world record holder, Calvin Smith, was second in 10.21sec and Emmit King third in 10.24sec. Wells, who won the gold medal in the Moscow Olympics, - which the Americans boycotted - was by no means disgraced with a time of 10.27sec.

In the women's final, a torn hamstring spoiled Evelyn Ashford's chances of emulating her male American colleagues. Marlies Goech of East Germany won in 10.97sec, ahead of her compatriot Maria Koch. Miss Ashford's injury forced her to pull out after 60 metres.

The British heptathlete, Judy Livermore, led the field yesterday after three of the seven events. But with her weaker events to come today she will do well to finish in the first six. She ran within one hundredth of a second of her best in the 100 metres hurdles and then followed up with a personal best - and the best by anyone in a heptathlon - when she cleared 1.92 metres in the high jump.

In the 800 metres, Peter Elliott, Britain's main hope in the absence of Sebastian Coe, reached the final as one of the fastest losers with a time of 1min 45.38sec. "When I came here I just wanted to make the semi-finals and when I saw the semi-final line-up I didn't expect to make the final," he said. "Whatever happens now, I know I am one of the best eight in the world."

Reports and results, page 19

I.Q. of 145 and Can't Remember?

A FAMOUS international publisher reports that there is a simple technique for acquiring a powerful memory which can pay you real dividends in both business and social advancement. It works like magic to give you added poise, self-confidence and greater popularity.

The details of this method are described in his fascinating book, "Adventures in Memory", sent free on request.

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For example, you need never forget another appointment - ever! You can learn names, faces, facts, figures and foreign languages faster than you ever thought possible. Whole books and plays will be indelibly imprinted on your memory after a single reading. You'll be more successful in your studies and examinations. At parties and dinners you will never again be at a loss for appropriate words or entertaining stories. In fact, you will be more poised and self-confident in everything you say and do. These are only a few of the ways in which you



Forget facts, figures?

will benefit by possessing a trained memory.

To acquaint all readers with the easy-to-follow rules for developing skill in remembering, we, the publishers, have printed full details of this interesting self-training method in a fascinating book, "Adventures in Memory", sent free on request. No obligation. Simply fill in and return the coupon on Page 2 (you don't even need to stamp your envelope), or send your name and address to: Memory and Concentration Studies (Dept. TSM8), FREEPOST, Manchester M3 8BA.

Rap on knuckles for Soviet shirkers

From Richard Owen
Moscow

The Soviet Government's new drive for work discipline has been greeted with grumbles and some apprehension at a time when most Russians are on holiday and trying not to think of production quotas.

Under the new regulations, published in all Soviet papers on Sunday and widely discussed yesterday, workers found guilty of persistent absenteeism, poor work performance or - most commonly - drunkenness will be given lower-paid jobs immediately. To ensure that the earnings

loss hits home, shirkers will not be allowed to resign and seek higher-paid work for three months.

In some cases (at the discretion of management) shirkers may not even be given the option of a drop in income but dismissed on the spot. When they do find new work, idlers and slackers will normally only be entitled to half the usual monthly bonus in their new jobs.

If it can be proved that their behaviour has led to a loss of production, miscreants will be obliged to pay a proportion of the estimated loss out of their

wages (or in the case of drunkards the entire amount).

Absenteeism is to be punished by a cut in holiday entitlement (one day of holiday for every work day lost) and those absent from their workplace without reasonable cause for more than three hours will be considered absent for the day.

President Andropov launched a campaign against slacking shortly after taking power, but the campaign had recently lost momentum. Some Russians approve of his attempt to enforce discipline through draconian measures.

Others seem to hope that a renewed display of zeal by factory managers after the holiday will be followed by more traditional tolerance of idleness, inefficiency and fecklessness for the vodka bottle.

The new measures, which also include rewards for the diligent and efficient (and sober) are to be enforced by the "work collectives" established under a law passed in June.

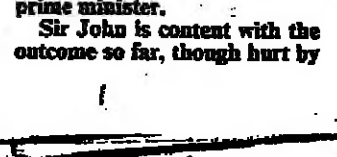
Pravda said yesterday that the collectives would use group discussion and self-criticism to ensure that socialist discipline was seen as a long-term goal rather than a temporary one.

Disabled face overtime ban threat by social workers

He was taken to the Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton, last Wednesday after a severe heart attack.

Lord Gormley, aged 66, will stay in hospital for some days while doctors assess his response to treatment. He is in a private ward.

Constables, sergeants and inspectors in the 74 divisions into which the force is divided



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Whitehall brief

Sir John takes aim at a second target

By Peter Heeneseay

This time last year a timebomb was being prepared in the East Anglian countryside by the epitome of an English gentleman for detonation three months later at the Savoy Hotel in London before an audience of politicians, civil servants and tax experts.

Sir John Hoskyns, for three years Mrs Margaret Thatcher's senior policy adviser at Number 10, had decided it was time to blow the whistle on Whitehall.

His message to the annual dinner of the Institute for Fiscal Studies was *ex clair* (contributions to the great Civil Service debate are often in code), brutal and stark: Britain's system of government was not up to solving the nation's difficulties.

To break free from a cycle of decline, ministers needed different advice from different people. The senior Civil Service had presided over 30 years of failure. Officials had given up. Without a substantial transfusion of new blood from outside, there was no hope.

In nine months the effect of Sir John's whistleblowing has been substantial. Within two months his thesis received an elegant rebuttal from Sir Douglas Wass, then Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, who saw a grave risk of politicizing Whitehall and of overruling up to ministers only the kind of advice they wanted in their hearts.

But Sir Douglas, like the other heavyweights who subsequently weighed in - Sir Frank Cooper, former Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Defence; Lord Hunt of Tanworth, former Secretary of the Cabinet - have, while stopping short of Sir John's radicalism, all emphasized the need for change. Lord Hunt in particular concentrated on the weakness at the heart of central government, pressing the need for a better back-up for the prime minister.

Sir John is content with the outcome so far, though hurt by a bit of a whispering campaign that his motives are impure.

He deliberately over-egged his emphasis on the need to replace some permanent secretaries with outsiders in the hope of provoking them to reply. He succeeded. He is particularly gratified by the number of younger officials who have thanked him for opening up the debate.

The Hoskyns style is to emphasize the need for hard analysis, long-term strategy and finding the right people to implement it. In the

thing he believes successive Whitehall generations have failed to provide for Cabinet, particularly on economic, financial, industrial and trade union issues. In the autumn we shall experience Hoskyns, phase two.

This time it will be the turn of the politicians. No doubt some suitable sharp phrases are being turned at this very moment. In fact, Sir John believes there are three closed, interlocking societies which feed off each other to the detriment of the nation: "Whitehall, Westminster and Fleet Street know each other so well that they almost know nothing about anything else; they are not up to the scale of the problems we have got to solve."

The civil servants in 1982, the politicians in 1983, why not the political journalists next year? 1984 just happens to be the centenary of the Westminster lobby correspondents, main dealers in the raw material of political infatuation since the age of Gladstone and Salisbury. Who better as a target for Hoskyns, phase three?

Sir John Hoskyns in Whitehall.

See Front Page 10

I.Q. of 145 and Can't Remember?

Times guide to Commons

The Times Guide to the House of Commons setting out all the details of the general election on June 9, will be published on August 18.

The guide contains photographs and biographies of the 650 MPs, a review of the election campaign by Julian Huxford, Political Editor, and of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's first Parliament as Prime Minister by Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent.

A survey of the voting by David Butler, Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford, and Roger Waller, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, is accompanied by a detailed statistical analysis on a regional, metropolitan and county basis.

The guide, compiled by the parliamentary staff of *The Times*, cost £15 and is published by Times Books Ltd of 16 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN (Tel: 01 434 3767).

Overseas selling prices

Austria	25.00	Belgium	20.00	Denmark	20.00	France	19.00
Germany	22.00	Greece	22.00	Ireland	22.00	Italy	22.00
Japan	22.00	Netherlands	22.00	Portugal	22.00	Spain	22.00
Sweden	22.00	Switzerland	22.00	USA	22.00	UK	15.00

مكتبة الأهل

Police trace car sold by doctor a week after his wife disappeared

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

Essex police yesterday began a detailed forensic examination of a car sold by Dr Robert Jones, whose wife disappeared last month prompting a big investigation.

Mrs Diane Jones, aged 35, vanished from the family home on the outskirts of the village of Coggeshall near Colchester on July 23 but her husband did not report the disappearance for nine days.

During the weekend in lengthy interviews with police the doctor was asked about a blue Peugeot estate car he said he had sold it but could not give many details.

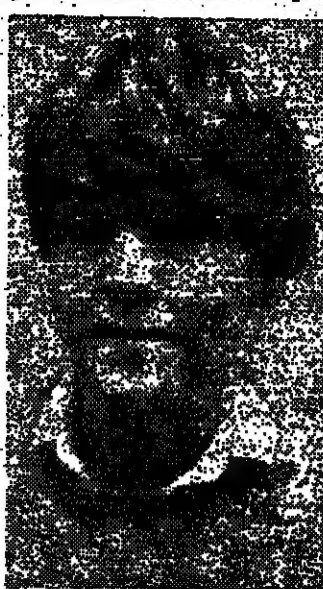
The car was advertised for sale on July 21 and sold on July 30.

It was traced yesterday by the police to its new owner in Essex after an appeal on local radio.

Forensic science experts began examining it after completing a short but detailed search of parts of the family home, a converted eighteenth-century farmhouse, yesterday. They could be seen working in an upstairs room for part of the day as the doctor tried to continue his normal day-to-day routine.

But before going to his surgery he left a press statement stuck on his kitchen window in which he said he had tried to assist the police at every stage and had agreed to the forensic search.

The statement said the doctor had willingly agreed to the search and it had been carried



Mrs Jones: Disappeared before, husband says.

out at the weekend so that it did not prevent him working in his practice.

Apart from the statement Dr Jones would not answer any questions from the press yesterday.

Dr Jones spent most of the morning at his surgery and making house calls. He covered his face with a newspaper when confronted by photographers.

When he returned home at lunchtime, driven by his secretary, he refused to leave the car until waiting reporters and photographers were moved.

Eventually he hurried to the front door after a confrontation between the secretary and journalists.

Later, a police officer came out of the house, and told journalists that the doctor was "concerned" about them gathering around his front gate and told them to leave.

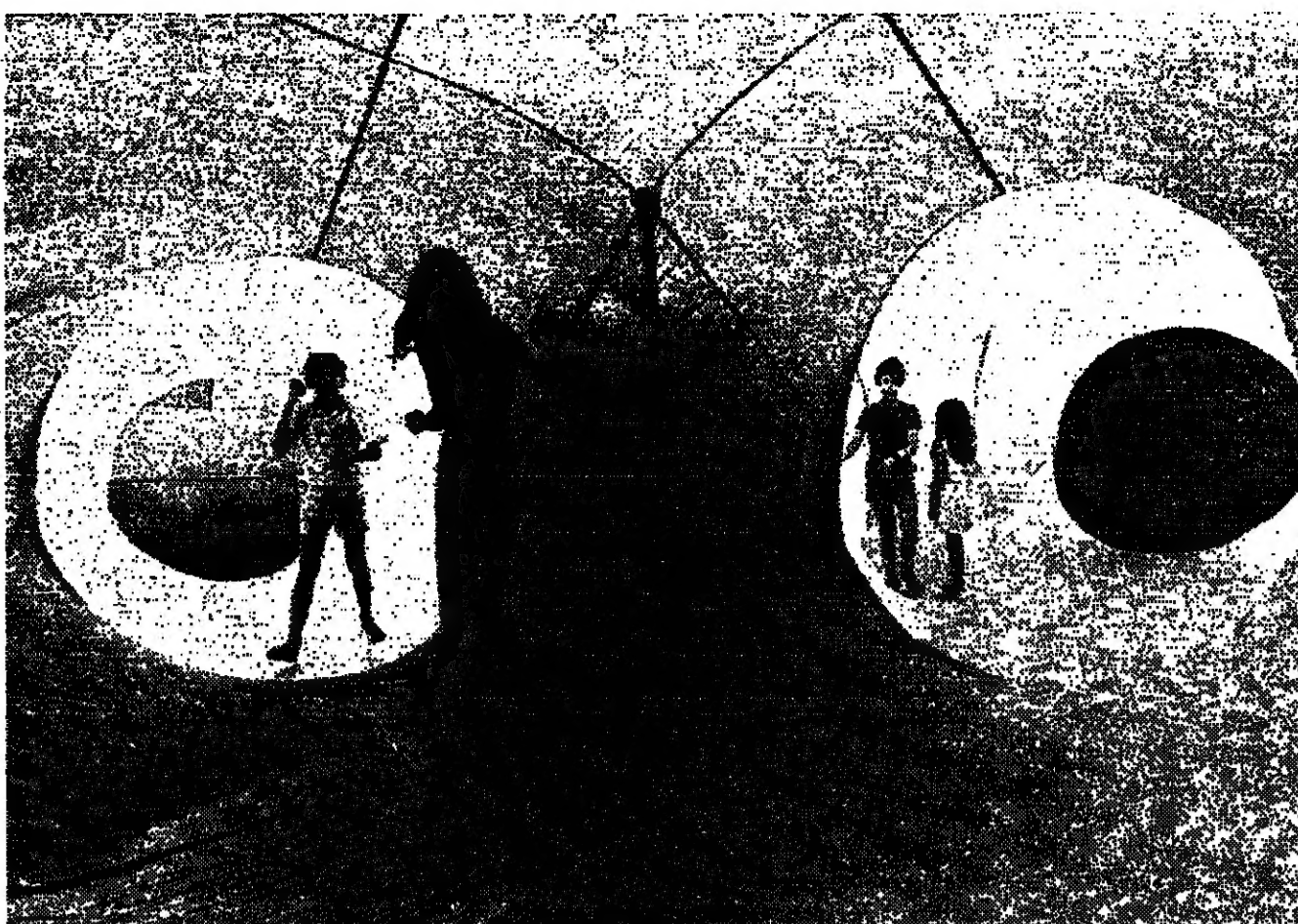
Later in the day Det. Supt. Michael Ainsley, who is in charge of the search, said he would be talking to Dr Jones again later in the inquiry.

The doctor's wife, a social worker, vanished, according to her husband, after he had driven her home from a village public house. The doctor dropped off his wife, who had been drinking heavily, at the door of the family house and then went to park his car. When he returned she had gone.

The woman, who had a drink problem, had disappeared before. At the time of the disappearance the couple were planning a divorce. They have a daughter aged 19 months who is in care.

Mrs Jones was last seen in public being carried by her husband out of the Woolpack Inn public house. Yesterday the police were still questioning her relatives and associates of her friends.

Forensic scientists yesterday began a detailed examination of Dr Jones's present car which was damaged in a collision last Friday night. He is due to appear in court on a drink-driving charge on August 17.



Rival attraction: Visitors to the Barbican Centre in London often complain of getting lost. Now, on level eight, if they can find it, they can try a real maze, inflatable and multicoloured. (Photograph: Suresh Karadia).

Woman in trousers loses claim to job

By a Staff Reporter

A woman who was dismissed from a crematorium after wearing a trouser suit to work had her claim for unfair dismissal rejected by an industrial tribunal in London yesterday and was ordered to pay £75 costs.

Mrs Jeanne Turnock, aged 40, was dismissed from her job as assistant memorial counsellor at Golders Green crematorium, north London, in March this year, after three written and two oral warnings about wearing trousers, the tribunal was told.

Mrs Turnock, of Rotherwick Road, Golders Green, started work at the crematorium in October, 1980, and started to wear a trouser suit during a cold spell at the end of February this year.

Her job included taking members of the public to inspect memorials in the grounds of the crematorium and she sometimes found herself ankle deep in mud, she told the tribunal.

Mrs Turnock, who was wearing the navy blue trouser suit which caused the argument, told the tribunal that she had specially bought the "lady's business trouser suit" after she had been off sick. She had ignored instructions not to wear it because she considered it appropriate.

Mr Frank Carey, managing director of the crematorium, said that most staff were aware of what was appropriate dress, although there was no specific guidance.

Mr Carey said that although he had no personal objection to women in trousers, he thought they were inappropriate for women working in a crematorium. "We are dealing with elderly people recently bereaved and a large number may find some offence in a lady in trousers coming to deal with them," he said.

Questioned on what else he considered inappropriate dress for employees, he listed miniskirts, see-through blouses, plunging necklines, teeshirts with slogans and men wearing sweaters or earrings.

Mr John Phillips, an attendant at Golders Green Crematorium between 1971 and 1978 and a former shop steward there, said that he had seen two women employed there wearing trousers on several occasions and that there had never been any complaints.

Mr David Coates, an official of the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union, said that Mrs Turnock was under no contractual obligation to wear a particular kind of clothing.

The tribunal unanimously decided that the dismissal was fair and that Mrs Turnock had persistently refused to carry out a reasonable instruction.

City defends choice of organist

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Two former organ scholars at King's College, Cambridge, were on a tour which advised the city of Birmingham to choose another King's man as its next official organist; it was disclosed yesterday.

Sir David Wilcock, aged 64, director of the Royal College of Music, and Sir Simon Preston, aged 45, organist and master of choristers at Westminster Abbey, were asked to advise the city in its choice of a successor to Sir George Thalben-Hall, aged 86, who retired last year after 34 years in the post.

They suggested Mr Thomas Trotter, aged 26, who has been organist at St Margaret's Westminster for the past year. The post, which has been given to Mr Trotter, carries a salary of £5,000 and the holder usually gives 40 recitals a year in the city.

There has been criticism from some regular attenders at recitals suggesting that Mr Trotter is too young and his repertoire limited.

Sir David and Mr Preston, together with Mr Tom Carroll, Birmingham's chief executive, and Mr Bernard Zissman, chairman of the general purposes committee, auditioned a shortlist of four.

The contenders played on the organ in the Great Hall at Birmingham University, because the city's own instrument in the town hall is being rebuilt at a cost of £400,000. Each player performed a programme, including a piece by Bach, lasting 30 minutes.

Mr Zissman said yesterday: "All who played were exceptionally good but Mr Trotter was the unanimous choice."

MP seeks action on Nazi inventor

The Government is being urged to act to bring the Nazi inventor of the mobile gas chamber to justice. Mr David Winnick, Labour MP for Walsall North, wants pressure put on Chile to deport Walter Rauff, a former SS colonel alleged to be responsible for the deaths of 200,000 people.

Mr Winnick claims that Rauff is more notorious than Klaus Barbie, the so-called "Butcher of Lyons", who is soon to stand trial for war crimes in France.

Mr Winnick added: "As long as he is allowed to be free, it is mocking the victims of his killings."

Mr Winnick, who plans to press the Government to act with the Americans and West Germans to win Rauff's extradition, said that if no government made a move, anti-fascist groups could try to kidnap him.

"I intend to pursue this in Parliament because I am convinced the British Government do not want to know about it," Mr Winnick said.

He is puzzled by Rauff's escape which, like that of Barbie, came after his arrest at the end of the Second World War. "What concerns me is the possibility that it could well be that American intelligence, even though they knew of his atrocities, allowed him to escape."

"It seems odd that both Barbie and Rauff managed to get free. Barbie escaped American intelligence; one does not know what happened to Rauff."

Chemistry hit by lack of young staff

By Our Education Correspondent

University chemistry teaching and research is at risk because of spending cuts and the most serious problem is said to be the lack of young teaching staff.

The conclusion in a report published this month by the Royal Society of Chemistry, is based on a survey by the committee of Heads of University Chemistry Departments.

The committee says that in a discipline where the new ideas so vital to research emerge to a great extent from the younger staff, the dearth of young people is intolerable.

"The overall prediction is one of despair in the long term. Hampered by the lack of foresight which initiated the cuts,

Third delay in Davey inquest

An inquest into the death of Mr James Davey, of Coventry, who died after collapsing while in police custody, has been delayed for the third time.

The inquest was to be held today but Mr Charles Kenderdine, the Coventry coroner, is still waiting to hear from the Director of Public Prosecutions who is considering a police report on the incident. Mr Davey, who was aged 40, died in March.

Tramp deaths

Detectives investigating claims by a tramp that he murdered eight vagrants in London believe that it will take them until the end of this week to search death records to establish whether the claims are true.

Film-makers claim Nessie sightings

A team from the United States, which has been monitoring the surface of Loch Ness with a video camera for the past week, believes it may have seen the monster on two occasions.

The first claimed sighting was towards the eastern end of the loch. The team says it saw an object about 15ft to 20ft long, crossing the waves and raising its "head" out of the water. The second, from a point over Urquhart Bay, much further along the loch, was of an object about 30ft long moving about three feet below the surface.

The team of two, from the National Crypto Zoological Society and led by Erik Beckford, a wildlife photographer, has been scanning the surface from points along the shore with a camera capable of filming for 240 hours without a break.

Twins aged four die in fire

Two girls aged four, who died when fire wrecked their home were named yesterday as Sarah and Louise Matkin.

Mrs Janet Matkin, aged 29, their mother, escaped from the blazing terraced house in Hoon Road, Hatton, Derbyshire on Sunday with another daughter aged 20 months in her arms.

Death threat remand

Dunstan Dunstan, aged 29, who lives on a barge, on the Grand Union Canal at Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, was further remanded in custody until August 15 yesterday accused of threatening to kill the Prince of Wales.

Mr Dunstan, who appeared at Aylesbury Magistrates' Court is alleged to have made the threat in a letter to the deputy editor of a local newspaper.

New heart

Mr James Paget, a publican aged 46 from Stepney, east London, has become the 65th patient to undergo a heart transplant at Harfield Hospital. His condition was stable yesterday.

Across the academic divide: 2

A touch of Brideshead but no pomposity

In a second article on an exchange between Malvern, the public school, and a Wolverhampton comprehensive, Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, examines how the state school boys saw their public school contemporaries.

In the same way as the Malvernians thought the state school boys would be yobs, the students from St Peter's Collegiate School, Wolverhampton, thought the public school boys would be snooty and possibly homosexual. Their

peers were gleamed from *Brideshead Revisited* and books like *Tom Brown's School Days*.

"I expected the pupils to be far more reserved than they actually are and I expected more of them to be very snobbish," Martin Ward, a St Peter's lower sixth former, said.

"I expected the meals to be poor and a general atmosphere of dullness to be present. I expected great emphasis to be placed on certain established subjects, and very rigid teachers to be present."

Instead, he found the food to be surprisingly good and the other boys to be friendly. "The likes and dislikes and general attitudes of the sixth-form boys were very similar to mine, which I did not expect to find in a public school," he added.

The St Peter's boys agreed that the public schoolboys were not snobbish ("though they all talked posh"), Martin Lee,

another of the St Peter's sixth-formers, commented: "The school is rather ostentatious, resembling *Brideshead*, but the manner of the place is in no way pompous. It was a great time, or as great a time as a school can be." Praise indeed.

Jan de Vry expected Malvern to be much more strict and disciplined than it was. "I had heard rumours of the working hours and thought they would be very uncomfortable to live with."

"Everything was more relaxed but not slack. The teachers and house masters were very friendly and made most lessons quite interesting, especially the ones I find very boring at St Peter's."

Not surprisingly, the state schoolboys were a great deal more impressed with Malvern than the Malvernians were with St Peter's. There is no denying the superior facilities at Malvern: a large and well-stocked library, a wide range of sports and a spectacular, modern art centre.

"The facilities are a lot better," Jan de Vry said. "With places like the library, people can enjoy working. The library, for instance, has a relaxing atmosphere, with easy chairs for reading and private tables to work at."

"When it comes to working hours, everyone is the same and there are no distractions from people phoning up and asking if you are coming out, or

television programmes to watch. At Malvern it is decided for you. This rule is not uncomfortable or hated because it is the same for every one."

Martin Lee made the same point. "Working simultaneously is a benefit as everyone knows they have to work, and everyone knows they aren't missing out on what their friend is doing. Your friend is next door if you are stuck on something."

But the St Peter's boys were not convinced the education was better and thought the standard of teaching was about the same, and in some cases worse. "The only reason they get more O levels is that their revision is better," according to Paul Johns, aged 17, an upper sixth-former from the comprehensive who went on the exchange. "On a few occasions I thought that the teaching was not as good as we have at St Peter's."

The St Peter's boys were much more intrigued by Malvern than the Malvernians were by St Peter's. They liked the way in which the school day was organized so that the afternoon could be devoted to sport, and lessons then resumed at 4.30pm. Although all four spent sport at St Peter's, they took to it enthusiastically at Malvern. Public school muscularity is infectious.

"I actually prefer the working hours after experiencing them and I think I could do a lot

more work than I am at St Peter's," Jan de Vry said. "The freedom of not having parents around is great, and there are many social activities to find and the desire to walk down the path to a squash court or any sport is there."

They were fascinated by the elaborate prefect system, which carries with it a bizarre lot of privileges and uniforms, and by the solidarity expressed in such a closed community. They happened to visit Malvern after the expulsion of a boy who had broken the school rules one too many times.

The whole school rose up in what the St Peter's boys saw as a stunning act of corporate rebellion. A silent chapel was held, with the Malvern boys refusing to utter. The headmaster had to say the prayers and sing on his own.

When I visited the Wolverhampton school Martin Lee, a passionate CND supporter, got into a vigorous discussion with Mr Ronald Storer, the head, about disarmament. By contrast, the Malvernians admitted that they did not talk freely to their headmaster.

But it was the similarities which struck them in the end. "I now appreciate that the standard of my state education is comparable with a private education, better for some subjects in my view," Martin Ward said.

Concluded

Commuters flood 'archaic' roads

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

More Londoners are commuting to work by car and bicycle, and fewer by bus and Tube, the latest figures show.

The number of people cycling and motor cycling to work has nearly tripled, over the past 10 years. Car commuting grew by 14 per cent over the same period, but traffic by public transport declined: rail by 11 per cent, Underground by 22 per cent, and bus by 31 per cent.

Coming at a time when the Greater London Council has been cutting investment in roads, the latest figures show that "it is time the Government faced up to its responsibilities and promised London an adequate road building programme," Mr Jeremy Hawkesley, of the road lobby Movement for London, said.

"Figures show a long-term trend away from public transport," Mr Hawkesley said, "but whereas Londoners pay over £1.2bn in road taxes each year they are given in return a congested and archaic road network."

"Between 1972 and 1982 the number of people commuting by car or bike had risen from 185,000 to 235,000 - an increase of 27 per cent. But passengers by rail, bus, and Underground had dropped from 967,000 to 788,000."

The Greater London Council said: "Everything Movement in London say underlines the need for cheap fares in London to keep down traffic congestion. March 1982 was when fares on London Transport doubled, and traffic increased as a result."

There have been distribution problems with the vaccine, which is manufactured in Beckenham, Kent, packed and labelled in Dartford and sent to wholesalers from Crewe, Cheshire.

The Department of Health says there are now 21 confirmed cases from the Kos outbreak with another six suspected.

All the victims stayed at the Ramira Beach Hotel between June 29 and July 6, and as the normal incubation period for typhoid is up to a month the hope is that few further cases will be reported.

Meanwhile, the Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre at Colindale, London, is continuing its investigation to find the source.

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President running neck and neck with main rival in Nigeria's poll

Lagos (Reuters) - As partial results in Nigeria's presidential election became known yesterday, the race between the two leading candidates still appeared to be close.

Party sources said that counting from the poll on Saturday tended to confirm a contest between President Shagari of the National Party and Chief Obafemi Awolowo of the Unity Party. There are six candidates.

No complete result from any of Nigeria's 19 states is yet known, but enough tallies were in from constituencies for officials of the two parties to become excited about their chances.

Early results from Ilorin, capital of the state of Kwara which is held by the National Party, showed that the party was suffering a worse setback than expected after a leadership split there.

However, party officials were cheered by the news that President Shagari was polling well in the northern Kano state, where he won less than 20 per cent of the vote in the 1979 election. That election was supervised by the military, who handed over power to civilians after more than 13 years.

National Party officials also said the President was doing well in Ibadan, the western state capital of Oyo, one of four states dominated by Chief Awolowo's Yoruba tribe. President Shagari, a northern Muslim,



Shagari

lim, made a big effort in Oyo for this election, and his party is hoping to get more than 25 per cent of the vote to gain the wide geographical spread he needs.

The winner has to take 25 per cent in two thirds of the states as well as a nationwide majority, a provision designed to end the domination of Nigerian politics by three main tribes. Unity Party officials said the party was holding on to the five states it won last time - the four western Yoruba states and Bendel to the east of Lagos. Mr Shagari had hoped to make significant advances in Bendel.

Final results are not expected until today at the earliest. Voting was still going on yesterday in two districts of the eastern Cross River state. Elsewhere, bad weather and inadequate communications have held up procedures.

● KANO: The elections have set at least one important precedent in this Muslim state: a big turnout by women.

Polling stations in the narrow streets of Kano City, 500 miles north-east of Lagos, were crowded with colourfully robed women breaching the Islamic custom of Purdah (seclusion of women).

"It looks as though there are as many women as men out today and they won't go home until they've voted," a resident said at one slow-moving queue for the ballot box.

Women in the Muslim north were not granted the vote until 1979, and purdah has prevented them from attending public political events. Rival parties in the state mounted special campaigns this year to attract their vote.

Kano has 7.6 million of Nigeria's 65 million registered voters. It is dominated by the Muslim Hausa-Fulani group. "The women's vote in the north could have significant implications for national politics," a Kano academic told journalists.

But while a growing number of women from middle and upper class urban families are taking up professions, most female town dwellers remain subject to traditional standards. Even at Saturday's polls the separation of the sexes was maintained. Women and men queued at a respectable distance apart.



Iron fist Mr Mugabe greets supporters at the Harare rally where he said his party would rule forever.

Dossier on atrocities discounted

From Stephen Taylor Harare

The Zimbabwe Government's sensitivity over the Western press and the Matabeleland situation has been revived by a number of recent reports and in particular the claims of a priest.

Father Hebron Wilson, formerly based in the Tsholotsho district of Matabeleland and a member of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe, has compiled a dossier on military atrocities against civilians in the province since the Fifth Brigade was deployed there in January to curb growing guerrilla activity.

He says that although there has been a decline in the killings since the widespread massacres in February, there have been three serious incidents recently in which about 50 people have died.

The incidents are all said to have taken place in the Tsholotsho district and in one case involved 20 people being herded into a hut which was then set on fire.

Soon after Father Wilson started making his claims it became known that the Fifth Brigade, the Praetorian Guard drawn almost exclusively from the ruling Zanu (PF) Party, was being withdrawn from Matabeleland. It has been replaced by the Second Brigade, a more experienced and integrated unit.

The Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace has refused to comment on Father Wilson's allegations and says it is unable to substantiate them. A spokesman said: "He is a respected member of the commission but this information is his and not ours."

The commission, which was a leading critic of military excesses committed by the Rhodesian security forces during the guerrilla war, came into conflict with the Zimbabwe government for the first time earlier this year when it became the first independent body to support press claims about the Matabeleland massacres.

The Government has dismissed Father Wilson's claims by suggesting that the deaths are the responsibility of anti-Government guerrillas and bandits in the region.

He is in no doubt that the Fifth Brigade is responsible. He says he has spent months compiling his report and has only decided to speak about his findings because he has been unable to get any response from the Government.

● NAIROBI: President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya warned "certain" foreign diplomats accredited here to stop involving themselves in electioneering in Kenya (AFP reports).

Supertanker's bow towed out to sea

Cape Town (AP) - The tugboat John Ross inched cautiously away from the African coast yesterday, towing the oil-laden bow of the Spanish supertanker, Castillo de Bellver, bobbing vertically out of the water.

The 283ft tug, moving at 1.4 knots, was trying to ease the charred bow section well off the coast without tipping it over, which officials fear would start a fresh oil spill.

The Castillo de Bellver cracked in half on Saturday after catching fire while rounding the Cape of Good Hope on a voyage from the Gulf to Spain. Thirty-one of the crew and two women passengers were rescued. The search for three missing seamen was called off yesterday.

The vessel carried 250,000 tons of crude oil which at first threatened South Africa's environmentally frail western shores.

The pollution has been safely riding the Benguela current out to sea and yesterday, no oil was reported washing ashore. The stern sank before dawn on Sunday and later that day the bow was taken into tow.

A spokesman for Safmarine, South Africa's quasi-government Maritime Corporation, said that wreckers out of the south-east had helped to keep seas calm and ease the tugboat's task.

Prevailing winds at this time of year are from the west, which officials fear will overturn the bow.

There was no indication from the tug what it will do with the bow. Safmarine spokesmen over the weekend said it should be scuttled in deep water. But a source at the company said that this could not be done until

Safmarine was assured no legal claims will be made on the split ship or the oil remaining inside.

● MADRID: Dazed crew members of the stricken vessel returned here yesterday to tearful reunions with their families (AP reports). Señor Pedro Guevara Martínez gripped his son, Pablo, aged 29, the supertanker's first mate.

"Calm down, Dad, calm down, everything's all right," the younger Guevara said, with one arm around his father and the other around his wife, María del Pilar Gil, aged 23, who had accompanied her husband on the voyage.

A passing fishing vessel rescued 29 crew members and two wives from a lifeboat after they had abandoned the burning vessel.

Another two crew members were taken off the ship by a helicopter and one was picked up by a merchant ship.

Señor Armando Alvarez kept shaking his head as family members crowded around him. "I don't believe it, I don't believe it," he repeated after disembarking from the flight from Cape Town via London.

Most of the rescued crew members, however, had to face another wait for connecting flights to provincial cities before meeting their families.

Captain Alfonso Civera Alvarez remained in Cape Town for an official inquiry into the blaze. Three representatives of the Empresa Nacional del Cabo, the state shipping firm that owns the supertanker, also travelled to South Africa. The vessel's first machinist, Señor German Garcia, remained in hospital in Cape Town with burns. His wife stayed with him.



Survivor of the ill-fated Spanish supertanker, Castillo de Bellver, his wife at his side, arriving in Madrid.

MPs seek curbs on president

From Ray Kennedy Johannesburg

Curbs on the sweeping powers of South Africa's executive president, who will take office under a new constitution which will give the country its first multi-racial parliament, have been recommended by a select committee which has studied the draft Bill.

But last night Dr Drederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the official opposition Progressive Federal Party, said the most objectionable features of the Bill remained and it was totally unacceptable.

The all-party select committee's report on the Bill was tabled when Parliament reconvened after a five-week recess. It was empowered to suggest amendments but not to propose any changes to the principles of the Bill established in the second reading.

The third reading debate will begin later this week and both the Progressive Federal Party and the ultra right-wing Conservative Party have pledged to oppose it clause by clause.

The select committee has recommended that restrictions should be placed on the executive president's powers to summon or dissolve Parliament when he likes, to call joint sessions of the three chambers of Parliament for whites, coloureds (mixed race) and Asians, and to appoint ministers and deputy ministers.

People appointed ministers should take and oath of office before the Chief Justice and not before the president, the committee recommended. But there is no certainty that the Government will accept its findings, which also call for a widening of the president's proposed powers in deciding what should be deemed "general affairs" of all three chambers of Parliament or "own affairs" of one of them. The courts are specifically excluded from inquiring into the president's decisions in these matters.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert said last night that the proposed amendments were mainly technical and did not remove the dangers of a dictatorship, one-party domination, degradation of the courts, racial conflict, entrenched apartheid and the danger of misapprehension.

Dr van Zyl Slabbert said the three Progressive Federal Party members of the select committee had been outvoted by the Nationalist majority when they tried to move amendments.

● PRETORIA: - Two timber mines were used in the weekend explosion at a synagogue in Hillbrow, central Johannesburg, a security spokesman said here yesterday (AFP reports).

The spokesman said that remnants of the mines, similar to types used in attacks in the country by the banned African National Congress, were found at the scene.

The rearmament action is none the less being fought with all the resources of the state apparatus.

A number of discotheques have been closed in Johannesburg and dancing has been banned in some of the capital's more popular clubs. The conservative weekly magazine *Ogonyi* recently complained that clubs and discos were "sleazy dives" where the music was Western and the signs were all in English. "It is time the Komsomol did something about it," the magazine demanded.

Outside the concert hall, someone had scrawled in large, defiant letters "Dark side of the Moon" - the title of an album by the British rock group Pink Floyd. Inside, the youngsters were listening raptly to a middle-of-the-road singer, and calling for the main attraction - a rock group. "I may be wrong," Sergei said, "but as far as pop music goes I think we'll be looking at the dark side of the moon for some time."

Some rock groups, such as Magnetic Band from Estonia, or Moscow's Dialogue, continue to function sporadically, and many of their young fans believe the current cultural chill will pass.

"Our leaders are trying to defend the fortress against us," one student said, "but it is too late, we are already inside."

Moscow intellectuals agree that the process has gone too far, and that the authorities are fighting a losing battle against Western influences.

"The younger generation has been formed by influences - including rock music - which men of Mr Chernenko's generation cannot begin to understand," one writer commented.

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Reward for defecting pilots may be £2.3m

Taipei (Reuters) - A Chinese Air Force test pilot who defected to South Korea in his MIG21 fighter could receive a record reward of \$3.3m (£2.3m) in gold if he settles in Taiwan.

Taiwan has said it would welcome the pilot, 46-year-old Sun Tien-Chai with the Foreign Ministry saying his flight showed the growing disconnect among mainland Chinese against communist rule.

Under the latest reward scale offered by Taiwan to encourage defection, officials said, a Chinese pilot bringing out a MIG21 receives nearly 920 oz of gold.

New Assembly in Seychelles

Victoria (AFP) - Voters from the three main islands of Seychelles have elected 23 new district delegates to the People's Assembly.

In the elections, 20,705 or 59.3 per cent of the electorate turned out to vote, choosing from 30 candidates, all of them members of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, the islands' only political party.

Basques sought

Dax, France (Reuters) - Police were hunting three men they said were Basque separatists yesterday after one gunman was killed and another seriously wounded in a machine-gun attack on a police checkpoint in south-west France.

Church issues

Vancouver (Reuters) - The sixth assembly of the World Council of Churches will end tomorrow after one day of announcements on key issues like nuclear disarmament, Central America, South Africa and Christian unity.

Case of beef

Melbourne (AFP) - A Melbourne meat exporter was sentenced yesterday to four years in jail for sending home and kangaroo meat to the United States as beef, and thereby prompting American officials to ban Australian meat for three months.

First stalker

Budapest (AP) - Hungary's first known "stalker" was reported by the newspaper *Munkies Hirlap*. It said a 36-year-old man, aged about 60, shocked a tour group and several residents in the main street of Debrecen, eastern Hungary.

Amnesty refused

Madrid - Amnesty for military officers imprisoned for their part in the failed coup of 1980 would be politically inappropriate, Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the Prime Minister, said yesterday in answer to requests to free them.

On call

Washington (Reuters) - American Telephone and Telegraph (ATT) company managers worked yesterday to keep services running during a nationwide pay strike by more than 600,000 telephone employees.

Britain deported

Istanbul (AP) - Mr Trevor Simeon, a British artist sentenced to 36 months in prison for illegal fishing in Turkish territorial waters, has been deported.

Guard shoots

Paris (AFP) - Two burglars were shot dead and a third injured when a volunteer security guard opened fire after they broke into a glassware firm at Montreuil, outside Paris.

Heatwave toll

Tokyo (Reuters) - At least 64 people drowned and four are missing after Japanese thronged beaches at the weekend seeking relief from a heatwave.

Correction

Dr Louis Washkansky, the world's first recipient of a transplanted heart, was a businessman in the wholesale grocery trade, not a dentist, as stated on August 3. The operation took place and was announced on December 3, 1967.

Cypriot leader breaks off Greek holiday

President Kyprianou of Cyprus has interrupted a holiday in Greece and is returning to Nicosia after receiving a message from Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, containing his ideas for a solution of the Cyprus problem.

The message was delivered yesterday by Mr Hugo Gobbi, the Secretary-General's personal envoy, to Mr Nicos Rolandis, the Cypriot Foreign Minister. A similar message is being handed by Mr Gobbi to Mr Rafi Denktas, the Turkish Cypriot leader, today.

Mr Kyprianou will have a meeting with Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, before flying back to Cyprus tomorrow.

Syrians shoot down Israeli 'drone'

From Robert Fisk, Bar Elias, Lebanon

While President Reagan's Middle East envoy was continuing his efforts to secure a military disengagement between Syrian and Israeli troops in the Lebanese Bekaa valley, Syrian anti-aircraft missile crews opened fire at a pilotless Israeli aircraft over the two armies' front lines.

The Syrians announced three hours later that they had destroyed an Israeli "drone", a pilotless lightweight aircraft that the Israeli Army has been using for two years to take aerial photographs above the Syrian lines.

While in itself of little military significance - "drones" have been shot down before and the Israelis had made no comment on the incident by last night - the missile was fired at a politically important moment.

Mr Robert McFarlane, President Reagan's envoy, had left Damascus less than 24 hours earlier after failing to persuade the Syrians to reconsider a military withdrawal from Lebanon.

The missile, apparently a Sam 6 fired from the Syrian border on the Anti-Lebanon mountain range, soared at high speed down the Bekaa and exploded over the village of Ait el-Foukhar where the Syrian

Lebanese await next bombing

Beirut (Reuters) - A series of weekend car bombings that killed more than 50 people has spread deep concern in Lebanon over where the random violence might occur next.

In the north-eastern city of Baalbek, rescue work was still going on yesterday amid the rubble of a vegetable market where at least 33 people were killed and about 125 injured when a car packed with explosives went off on Sunday.

Shops and businesses were shuttered as residents responded to calls from leftist and Islamic groups for a protest strike against the slaughter.

The Lebanese press, accustomed to reporting violence daily, was unusually strong in its reaction to the Baalbek bombing. The state-run Beirut radio called it "blind-ran Beirut".

Mr Shaffi al-Wazzan, Lebanon's Muslim Prime Minister, said the latest wave of violence was an attempt to destabilize the nation.

It was the second big car bomb aimed against civilians in three days. On Friday, 19 people died when one blew up outside a mosque in the northern port of Tripoli. On Saturday, three people were killed when a body-crushed vehicle exploded in the Syrian-held mountain village of Arbnayeh, east of Beirut.

After the Baalbek blast, an organization calling itself the Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Foreigners, known only for its claims to have planted similar car bombs in Syrian-held and Palestinian-held areas in the past, claimed responsibility in a telephone call to a foreign news agency.

Beirut radio blamed the Baalbek bombing on "the Iranians, Syrians, Libyans and Palestinians who occupy our country." The French-language daily *L'Orient-Le Jour* ran a front-page headline saying: "Blind terrorism continues."

The Arabic-language daily *Al Nahar* said of the bombing: "Black Sunday stains the city of the sun with death."

A Defence Ministry source said Mr Arens travelled to Hebron on Sunday for a three-hour talk with six of the town's leaders, including a member of the board of governors of the Hebron Islamic University, where the shootings took place.

The source said the talks were held at the request of the Palestinians. Mr Arens promised the group that every effort would be made to bring the killers to justice.

The Palestinians were also said to have asked the Defence Minister to allow the return of the former mayors of Hebron and Halhoul. They were removed from their posts and ousted from the West Bank following a 1980 attack.

Anti-bomb protesters shut works

Toulouse (AFP) - A previously unknown "anti-nuclear movement" yesterday claimed responsibility for two overnight explosions at the site where Culetto, a construction firm, is working on the Golfech nuclear power plant, in southern France.

The explosions destroyed 30 lorries and damaged 20 others. A third explosion wrecked a concrete-making plant.

The firm said the damage was so extensive that its 230 workers, at present on holiday, would be temporarily unemployed on their return.

The Golfech plant is one of three French nuclear plants which have attracted widespread protests from ecologists.

● TEHRAN: An Armenian guerrilla group waging a violent campaign against French interests in Iran, has claimed responsibility for a bomb attack on the French Embassy on Sunday night and a recent attempt to kidnap an Italian diplomat.

West Bank leaders meet Arens

Jerusalem (AFP) - Mr Moshe Arens, the Israeli Defence Minister, has for the first time met Palestinian leaders from the occupied West Bank town of Hebron, where masked gunmen two weeks ago killed three Arab students, it was reported here yesterday.

A Defence Ministry source said Mr Arens travelled to Hebron on Sunday for a three-hour talk with six of the town's leaders, including a member of the board of governors of the Hebron Islamic University, where the shootings took place.

The source said the talks were held at the request of the Palestinians. Mr Arens promised the group that every effort would be made to bring the killers to justice.

The Palestinians were also said to have asked the Defence Minister to allow the return of the former mayors of Hebron and Halhoul. They were removed from their posts and ousted from the West Bank following a 1980 attack.

Reagan library proposal splits Stanford campus

From Ivor Davis, Palo Alto, California

Summer in this college town is generally quiet as students of Stanford University take their long annual holiday. This week, however, the sleepy California afterwards have been interrupted by the sound of heated arguments.

A proposal to establish a Ronald Reagan presidential library on the Stanford campus has split the university community down the middle. Two years ago, Dr Glenn Campbell, director of the Hoover Institution for War, Revolution and Peace, a conservative think tank based at the university, invited Mr Reagan to house his Presidential papers at Stanford.

Mr Reagan, an honorary fellow of the institute, had already given papers from his eight years as governor of California, his campaign docu-

ments and those covering the transitional period.

Last year, the presidential counsellor, Mr Edwin Meese, came to the university to negotiate a site for the library.

At that point, university liberals, already displeased at the Hoover Institute's close links with the Reagan White House, began to express their fears that Stanford's reputation as an independent academic institution could be tarnished.

Professor Barton Bernstein, a liberal member of a nine-member committee appointed by the university to investigate the setting up of the library, said it was important to distinguish between the library as a useful teaching and research facility and one's personal view of Mr Reagan as President.

Kremlin stifles pop music explosion

From Richard Owen Moscow

Sergei is young, tousle-haired, wears a leather jacket and carries a briefcase, more like a sociology lecturer than a man who manages several pop groups in Moscow and the provinces. A year ago, Sergei was riding the crest of a wave, putting on pop concerts for wildly enthusiastic audiences of Russian youngsters. Today, he is downcast, and fears for his job as a concert hall director.

The turning point was the Party's Central Committee plenum in June, at which Mr Konstantin Chernenko made a tough speech signalling a determined Kremlin crackdown on unorthodoxy in the arts.

Mr Chernenko, who is 71, had been out of the limelight since losing the party leadership to Mr Yuri Andropov last November, and he used the ideological campaign as a vehicle for regaining influence.

He called on party officials to enforce strict Marxist orthodoxy in the arts, and in language which recalled Stalinist socialist realism inveighed against "alien" Western influences.

Some musicians, artists and

writers had hoped the Kremlin would be content with tough words, but the plenum has been followed by tough action. Pop music, lambasted by Mr Chernenko, is an obvious target, since in the authorities' eyes it undermines their attempt to mould Soviet youth. A number of popular rock groups have been disbanded or barred from performing, including Time Machine and Cruise.

Russian pop music is sophisticated, with styles ranging from "heavy metal" to jazz-rock. But the Kremlin's wrath has even fallen on more innocuous, middle-of-the-road bands such as the Happy Kids (*Veselye Rebyata*), who used to have a zany pop show on Soviet Television.

Senior cultural officials recently wrote in the newspaper *Sovetskoye Kulturne* that the group had performed songs of "subliminal ideological content". The officials - who included the Deputy Minister of Culture - warned a number of groups that they would be broken up by October 1 if they had not repented of the "lack of discipline" in their work and replaced it with "an adequately high ideological and artistic level".

Rock groups were damaging the moral and aesthetic education of working people, especially the young, the paper added.

"It's a disaster," Sergei said as we walked to a concert by one of his remaining rock groups. On the wall of a building near by a fading poster flapped in the breeze, advertising a concert earlier this year by a group called - appropriately enough - Last Chance.

"It takes years for a group to form an identity, and for different types of modern music to develop. Now they want to turn the clock back."

Some rock groups, such as Magnetic Band from Estonia, or Moscow's Dialogue, continue to function sporadically, and many of their young fans believe the current cultural chill will pass.

سك: امان الأصل

Interned leaders denounce Turkey's poll as fraud

By Edward Mortimer

The elections due to be held in Turkey this autumn are denounced as a fraud in a memorandum drawn up by 16 former political leaders of both right and left, a copy of which has reached *The Times* after being smuggled out of a Turkish internment camp.

The 16, who include Mr Süleyman Demirel, the former conservative Prime Minister, have been interned in the camp at an old radar station on the Dardanelles since June 2.

In their memorandum they warn European nations and the United States not to stay neutral in Turkey's "war between militarism and democracy". They question whether Turkey can remain a Western ally on her return to democracy if her allies continue to support the present military regime of General Kenan Evren.

Nine of the detainees are from the right of the political spectrum, including Mr Demirel, Mr İhsan Sabri Caglayangil, the former Foreign Minister. The other seven are former ministers and deputies of the left-of-centre Republican People's Party, including Mr Deniz Baykal, the former Finance Minister.

All have been accused by the regime of attempting to reconstitute their old parties, now dissolved, under new names. Officially they are "guests" rather than prisoners, but they are allowed to receive visits only from relatives, who are not supposed to bring tape recorders or to make notes.

Referring to the regime's ban on the proposed Grand Turkey Party (which had Mr Demirel's discreet support) and its denial of political rights to would-be founders of other parties, the memorandum says that in November "the Turkish people will vote only for the candidates selected by the junta". This, it says, "is an insult to the dignity of the nation and to the Turkish armed forces". "Turkey is no Pakistan," it

Sri Lanka tackles the damage

From Michael Hamlyn Colombo

The immense task of rebuilding Sri Lanka's shattered economy begins this week with the appointment of a five-member Rehabilitation of Property and Industries authority under the chairmanship of a retired rear-admiral.

No one will know how large a task faces the authority, which was set up under emergency legislation yesterday, until the report of a central Bank of Ceylon task force is received later this week. But all property which was damaged during the week-long rampage of the Sinhalese against the Tamil minority is taken into public ownership.

Using a technique said to have been pioneered by the British to deal with the damage left by the Second World War, the Sri Lankans intend to channel funds into factories and commercial premises to get them working again as quickly as possible. In return, the state will take a majority equity shareholding in the business.

It has been estimated that 100,000 people are out of work because of the destruction of Tamil-owned industry, and the Government is anxious to put them back to work.

Mr Ronnie de Mel, the Finance Minister, met a group of aid donor countries and fund organisations in Colombo last night to raise money for rebuilding.

In the meantime Tamils who fled to refugee camps to escape the terror inflicted on them by their neighbours are being sped to the north by a fast-developing boat-lift.

Already 14,239 refugees have been taken to Jaffna, which is predominantly Tamil. The population of the camps has been reduced from around 130,000 last week to an expected 10,000 by the end of this week.

● **Presidents' admission:** President Jayewardene said in a television interview yesterday that troops and police had sometimes encouraged the anti-Tamil violence (Reuters reports).

"The curfew was not enforced strictly", the President told a BBC interviewer in Sri Lanka. "I think there was a big anti-Tamil feeling among the forces, and they felt that shooting the Sinhalese who were rioting would have been anti-Sinhalese, and actually in some cases we saw them encouraging them."

He said he was sending his brother as an emissary to Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister. "Her Southern Indian states have caused a lot of trouble talking of an invasion," he said. "They are helping the terrorists. I told her that they are harbouring them. That's not a friendly act at all." The President also spoke of threats against his life.

Acropolis encircled by nuclear protesters

From Mario Modiano Athens

Thousands of anti-nuclear demonstrators last night joined hands and formed a multiple human chain around the Acropolis, in a symbolic protest against the threat of nuclear war.

The demonstration, marking the anniversary of the atomic devastation of Hiroshima, was strongly sponsored by the pro-Soviet Greek Communist Party, but a large number of liberal intellectuals, artists and scholars, lent their support.

A mass rally held before the Acropolis, the low hill facing the Acropolis from the south, approved an "Acropolis appeal", which urged that Athens should be declared an unfortified and nuclear-free city.

The appeal said: "We chose the Acropolis, a world symbol of culture, to make manifest our belief in man and his cultural values, and to emphasize our irrevocable resolve to protect them from a nuclear conflict."

The appeal urged all nuclear powers to freeze their arsenals, but it appealed in particular to the United States to call off the deployment of missiles in Europe, "renewing its 'first strike' strategy and, for good measure, desist from gunboat diplomacy in Central America and the Mediterranean. There was no comparable admonition to the Soviet Union."



Japan protest: Anti-nuclear protesters march along the main street of Nagasaki, devastated 38 years ago today.

Post-Falklands Argentina: Part 2

Split on relations with Britain

In the second of two articles on Argentina thinking on the Falklands, ANDREW THOMPSON, our Buenos Aires correspondent, reports politicians' views on the future of negotiations.

There is divided counsel among Argentina's politicians over whether the country should sign a formal cessation of hostilities with Britain. No one is thinking of renewing hostilities: the argument is over the best way to advance the diplomatic claim to sovereignty over the Falklands.

Senior Oscar Camilion, a former foreign minister and now one of the key foreign policy specialists in the Movement for Integration and Development, a small but influential political party, is decidedly in favour of signing a formal cessation of hostilities. "The hostilities have ended and we should recognize it," he says, arguing that in the absence of a formal treaty the British Government can justify its "Fortress Falklands" policy. While members of the Argentine Government believe that a high level of British expenditure on the island will become increasingly unpopular with the taxpayers, Señor Camilion draws the opposite conclusion. "Whenever you spend a large amount of money in one place, you create vested interests," he comments. "We should support anything which reduces, rather than increases the number of British troops on the Malvinas (Falklands)."

A similar, although slightly



Señor Camilion: 'Fortress Falklands' justified

different position, is taken by Señor Leopoldo Tetamanti of the Peronists. He would like to see an Argentine decision to sign a formal cessation of hostilities linked to British troop withdrawals and a promise to negotiate the future of the islands.

Like other politicians, Señor Tetamanti rejects the argument that the Falkland Islanders have a right to self-determination. He says the islanders are "a sector of the British people, living on land which is not their own". A future Argentine Government would have to invite Britain to negotiate within the framework of the United Nations. "This negotiation will have to be on the basis of a recognition of Argentine sovereignty and of the legal security of the islanders, whose customs and future must be guaranteed," he

Señor Tetamanti visualizes an interim United Nations administration during negotiations and to supervise the transition. His ideas are not entirely shared by other leading Peronists, who tend to argue that Britain should make the first move towards a thaw in relations.

"That resolution recognized that hostilities had ended, and called for peaceful negotiations on the sovereignty dispute. Peaceful negotiations mean peaceful negotiations; that is what we want," she said.

Señora Elsa Kelly of the Radicals is sceptical about the need for a formal cessation of hostilities. She fears that Britain is seeking such a declaration as a way of closing the whole sovereignty debate.

She argues that if Britain is really interested in peace in the South Atlantic, it should have accepted Resolution 37/9 of the United Nations General Assembly, voted last November.

Diplomats in Buenos Aires agree that the advent of a civilian government will change the current deadlock between Britain and Argentina.

"I don't think anything will change immediately," one said. "because no one is sure of the stability of the next civilian government. But assuming it is able to consolidate its position internally, I expect it to launch a major diplomatic initiative over the Falklands around this time next year. We might see some movement then."

Concluded

Prisoners of conscience



Philippines: Crispin Beltran

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Crispin Beltran, the secretary-general of one of the Philippine trade union federations, the Kilusang Mayo Uno (New First Movement), is on trial in Quezon City on charges of conspiracy to commit rebellion, inciting to sedition and rebellion.

The case has already been running for more than six months and is expected to drag on, with one hearing every couple of weeks, for many more.

Mr Beltran, aged 50, has been in detention since last August. He has 10 children and his family is in serious financial difficulties.

Mr Beltran began his working life as a taxi driver. From 1959 to 1963 he served as president of the Amalgamated Taxi Drivers of the Philippines, then rose through the ranks, first of the Philippine Workers' Congress, and later of the Confederation of the Philippines.

On May Day, 1980, in defiance of martial law regulations, the Kilusang Mayo Uno was founded at a rally of 20,000.

When martial law was lifted in January, 1981, shortly before the Pope's arrival in the Philippines, the organization stepped up its demands for the restoration of workers' rights.

Trade union militancy increased steadily, culminating in a general strike in the Batasan Free trade zone in June, 1982. President Marcos accused union leaders of trying to embarrass him while he was visiting President Reagan in the USA. In the next few months, more than 40 trade unionists were arrested.

Having escaped the first round of arrests, Mr Beltran was picked up on 10 plainclothes military officers as he left a meeting of union officials on the evening of August 18.

Mr Beltran

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SPECTRUM

Treatment for asthma has been proved useless. There is no preventive measure for multiple sclerosis. But this second of three articles on alternative medicine shows renewed hope

New path to the roots of illness

By Ruth West and Brian Inglis

Anybody contemplating a visit to a practitioner of alternative medicine is likely to ask: "Which type of therapy is suitable for me?" And this ordinarily means, "Which type is most likely to cure me?" — to get rid of arthritis or asthma or whatever it may be.

There are therapists who practise almost exclusively as symptom-removers: osteopaths and chiropractors who by a simple twist or thrust can restore mobility; hypnotherapists who can banish, for a time, the craving for a cigarette. But most insist it is necessary to look for the cause of the lumbago or the craving for a smoke, if the problem is not to recur.

Alternative therapists preach, and many practise, holistic medicine, with its emphasis on psychological and social factors which contribute so much to the genesis of physical as well as emotional disorders.

Nevertheless most people who try an alternative therapy for the first time do so because they have either a nagging virus illness, or one of what are loosely called the degenerative disorders. It is these which have baffled medical science.

If your doctor tells you that you have a virus, what he ordinarily means is that he does not know what is the matter with you, and that if it is a virus, there's nothing he can do except prescribe painkillers, pain-killers and tranquilizers — or even antibiotics, useless though they are for a virus.

One of modern medicine's most notorious failures has been with respiratory disorders. That we can put men on the moon but cannot find a cure for the common cold has become embossed as a cliché; bronchitis has similarly eluded effective treatment. And last summer the *Lancet* bemoaned the fact that the "sacred cows" in the treatment of severe asthma have been shown to be useless and even dangerous.

"There is no preventive measure or definite treatment that will alter the course of multiple sclerosis," the *New England Journal of Medicine* sadly admitted last November. With MS, migraine and many more, even the term "treatment" has largely fallen out of use, to be replaced by "management" of the disorder — a stark admission of helplessness.

In spite of the fund-raising organizations' glowing claims, it has come to be realized that surgery and radiation, the conventional treatment of cancer, have made no perceptible difference to the

mortality rate in the commoner forms of the disease. "Breast cancer remains a common and often fatal disease, and the evidence that developments in its treatment have had a favourable effect on the duration and quality of survival remains disappointing," the *Lancet* lamented in 1981. A survey of the evidence did not suggest even that earlier diagnosis leads to an improved chance of survival.

Because it appears that orthodoxy has little or nothing to offer in the treatment of a wide range of illnesses, the media has examined the potential of alternative medicine more sympathetically, as in the recent television series about the Bristol Cancer Help Centre.

So long as it was believed that radical mastectomy and radiation worked, those who experimented with alternative therapies could be criticized as endangering lives. But that argument has collapsed, now that it is realized the benefits from conventional treatment are marginal and the adverse reactions ugly.

The attractions of alternative therapies are best illustrated by examining three disease, heart diseases, allergy and arthritis.

Heart disease

As the recent television series has emphasized, heart attacks constitute the biggest health threat of our time, killing between 400 and 500 people every day.

In the *British Medical Journal* nine months ago, Professor J R A Mitchell of Nottingham University showed just how useless, and often lethal, conventional treatment of heart disease has been. Though the article has been greeted with hostility, no one has effectively rebutted Mitchell.

"We must not allow the Nottingham nihilism to stifle our curiosity," a Papworth hospital consultant recently pleaded in the *BMJ* — the sort of criticism which is an admission that cardiologists are groping in the dark.

The treatment of heart disease is centred in hospitals, and yet most people who die of heart attacks are dead before they reach hospital — a powerful indictment of this focus lies in the evidence of controlled experiments which show that the survival rate is no higher among heart attack victims who have been hospitalized than among those who have not.

Heart disease has roots in lifestyle. Those who smoke, consume too much animal fat and salt and too little fibre, and who take too little exercise, are at most risk. Epidemiologists are becoming convinced of this, alternative therapists, naturopaths, in particular have claimed it all along.

One of the most crucial factors in causing heart disease is the personality of the patient. It is the "Type A" individual who cannot relax, and consequently drives his heart too hard, who is at risk.

According to an important experi-

ment reported earlier this year in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, "meditation, yoga and progressive relaxation" can convert "Type A's" into "Type B's", reducing their blood pressure and blood cholesterol levels, and significantly reducing the risk of a heart attack. Professor Herbert Benson of Harvard has called these methods "the relaxation response".

This discovery is significant, because another important experiment, this one in Chicago, had shown that mortality from heart attacks was actually higher among patients who had received drug treatment for hypertension, than those in the control group who had not had drugs.

Professor M. F. Oliver, president of the British Cardiac Society, has declared that it is not yet certain whether "the risk by drugs is greater than the uncorrected risk".

It is a risk which need not be taken. The work of Dr Chandra Patel and others in Britain, as well as the recent American experiment, has demonstrated that high blood pressure can be reduced effectively and safely by meditation and relaxation. Unfortunately few cardiologists have the hardihood to recommend such therapies, and they are rarely referred to in the specialist journals.

Allergy

Allergies represent one of orthodox medicine's most conspicuous failures.

Case histories

Allergy

I'm aged 46, a mother of three, and happily married. I had straightforward hay fever from childhood. But the real trouble started nearly 20 years ago when I began to get asthma, particularly sleeping into an attack at night during July and August.

The attacks got progressively worse each year, until by August 1981 I finally couldn't breathe at all, and I spent most of the summer with friends of the family in Scotland or by the sea, leaving my husband to cope with the school holidays at home. Lately, I have been sleeping in London and commuting 45 miles to home in the country

I have been visiting a lay homeopath for 18 months now and am still seeing her regularly. Treatment instructions have been followed with meticulous care. Consultations and the treatment can be likened to peeling an onion layer by layer or piecing together a difficult jigsaw. Last summer I hardly had hay fever or asthma at all, and this summer I believe I will be totally free of the problem. Eighteen months may sound a long time, but this is not so when a condition has existed for so long and when a real cure is effected, giving such relief and well-being.

Arthritis

It was about nine years ago that the diagnosis of osteoarthritis of the spine and the theme of "we're sorry but you'll just have to make the most of what is essentially an extremely painful, degenerative disorder" was spelled out to me. I was then 43 years old with two children of school age. Psychologically it was also a terrible blow. The fear of landing up in a wheelchair... that I felt could only be counteracted by saying "I'll beat it".

Now I've learned differently. Going to a healer has taught me how to live with my condition. Although the last set of X-rays

show that the deterioration is continuing, it is not as rapid as expected; and what I have is the ability to live a fairly normal life. I can go for three-mile walks, when to begin with I couldn't get up and down stairs — with almost no pain. I don't take any painkillers (except very occasionally) and I am on no anti-inflammatories.

It was a difficult step to take to go to a healer.

I saw the healer twice a week for the first three weeks, now I just go about twice a year. You can't say it's a cure, but what happened is miraculous.

ORGANIZATIONS

The British Holistic Medical Association, 23 Harley House, Marylebone Road, London NW1 5HE. Holding its launching conference this autumn. The aims of the association include bringing together workers in the field of holistic medicine for mutual support.

The Centre for the Study of Alternative Therapies, 51 Bedford Place, Southampton, Hampshire, SO1 2DG. Its aim is "to be involved both in practice, teaching and academic research within the alternative therapies".

The Institute for Complementary Medicine, 21 Portland Place, London W1N 3AF. Set up to provide an umbrella organization for therapists practising some of the well-established therapies. Membership is through the Association for Complementary Medicine.

The K.L.E. Foundation, 23 Harley House, Marylebone Road, London NW1 5HE. Set up to encourage and raise funds for research "in fields which at present lie outside the scientific orthodoxy".

The Natural Health Network, 1 Caxton House, Caxton Lane, Limsfield, Chert. Surrey, RH8 0TD. Set up "to further, to support and to link Natural Health Centres" of which there are about 50 in the UK.

The Research Council for Complementary Medicine, 37 Bedford Square, London WC1B 3HW. Set up to encourage research into "longstanding and well-structured therapies".

The Alternative Medicine Exhibition, Thames Meadow, Walton Bridge, Shepperton, Middlesex. In its second year — a weekend event accepting exhibits only from "those individuals, companies and organizations who are involved with alternative medicine in a serious and ethical manner".

The Journal of Alternative Medicine, 30 Station Approach, West Byfleet, Surrey, KT14 6NF. Published monthly, it is available on subscription.

Because allergic reactions commonly occur in response to innocuous substances such as pollen or cat fur, they were not taken seriously by doctors until very recently. Sufferers were often told they were simply being neurotic. No method of prevention has been found, other than avoiding the allergy "trigger", and no effective treatment, apart from what is euphemistically called "management" by symptom-crushers.

The medical profession still tries to brush allergy under the carpet. "No suitable training exists," the *Lancet* has complained in an editorial. And there are "considerable differences of opinion" about management, even among those few who are regarded as specialists.

For the past few years Dr Richard Mackarness has been campaigning to alert the profession and the public to food as a source of allergy — something which many alternative therapists, particularly naturopaths, have been claiming for years. But by calling his book *Not All in the Mind*, Mackarness has missed the point, many naturopaths say. The "trigger" is not the shellfish or the gluten alone; often it is related to some, occasion of stress, which precipitates the attack.

Arthritis

Given the ugly record of steroids and anti-inflammatory drugs — Open being only the most notorious of those which have been withdrawn from the market recently because of their side-effects — more arthritis sufferers are trying out alternative therapies, in particular healing, homeopathy, naturopathy and acupuncture. (Arthritis is also the disorder for which there is probably the largest number of quack remedies.)

Experiments in Glasgow have shown that homeopathy, treatment by very small doses of drugs that in larger doses produce the disease, can be significantly more effective than conventional treatment. Three times as many patients fared better with homeopathy; furthermore none of them dropped out owing to side-effects, whereas 40 per cent of those conventionally treated dropped out.

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Tomorrow: the NHS view

it affect them and what can be done about it... More concretely, they want to know the answers to questions like: Is it just that there are too many people? Is it, alternatively, that some or all of us are in some way misbehaving? They want to know whether it's our fate to be poisoned, suffocated, drowned or starved. They want to know whether we're growing to grow richer or poorer.

"People want to know whether we're all going to have to emigrate to some other planet in order to survive at all, and indeed whether, before we even find out the answers to these questions, we may first blow ourselves up. They want to know we, the global family, all in this together, or do our needs and interests necessarily conflict? They want to know can Marxists and capitalists agree or is it all part of the ideological struggle? They want to know whether North can work with South or whether one man's fresh air and clean water has to be another man's lost livelihood and starving children. And, finally, they want to know where are the leaders?"

'Mermaids' die

The World Wildlife Fund, predictably, waxes emotional over the death of more than 50 dolphins in the Gulf, almost certainly victims of the oil spill that has put hundreds of barrels of crude into the water daily since February. The state of war in the region has made it impossible to assess the damage, or to repair the three wells involved. "Virtually the entire known Gulf population of this rare marine mammal" has been destroyed, says WWF. "The du-

song, or sea cow, is a gentle animal that suckles its young at the breast. It is thought to be the origin of the mermaid myth."



Fewer spills

In its dry, dusty and deliberate way, the Advisory Commission on Pollution of the Sea, has just issued its annual report for 1982. Of the Gulf oil spill it writes: "Although the leading crude is said to be heavy, environmental damage may well be slight. The hot conditions result in rapid degradation and the coasts are sparsely inhabited. Globally, the world depression and consequent economy in the use of oil has reduced the volume of oil which has been consumed and transported."

"Except for the Gulf, 'major incidents' of oil pollution were relatively few, continuing a trend of several years, and providing yet another example of how men of goodwill can help to save the world simply by going out of business."

Tony Samstag

Thinking on a grand scale



Testimony at the recent trial of John Aspinall on charges arising from the deaths of two keepers at Howletts Zoo demonstrated all too clearly how conservationist zeal and pathetic fallacy can combine to generate extreme visionary fervour. Not even the most eminent scientist is immune, for some reason, marine biologists seem especially vulnerable.

The syndrome is far from new, but even so those who attended the normally soporific annual meeting of the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society last year were startled when Dr Sidney Holt, addressing himself to the question of "Who really threatens whales and seals?" launched into a semi-mystical reverie on the unity of life.

His paper, reprinted in a recent issue of the society's journal *Oryx*, charted the history of whaling agreements and anti-whaling campaigns through most of this century before speculating that marine science might "reveal in totally unexpected ways how we evolved, where we now stand in the living universe, and even where we might be going". The hypothesis that man might have descended from a marine ancestor had been mooted for a long time "but put together a scenario for human aquatic evolution we need to know much more about secondary mammalian adaptation to aquatic habitats. That

is where the benign study of cetaceans and seals comes in". To the astonishment of many, Dr Holt then started talking about elephants. Perhaps they, too, had an aquatic origin. "Elephants, hornbills and toothed cetaceans all have big brains, long memories, extended parental care of offspring and conscious control of complex vocalizations. Baleen whales perhaps also have those qualities. Is the evolution of intelligent communication and cultural transmission on this planet tightly linked with apprenticeships in the sea...?"

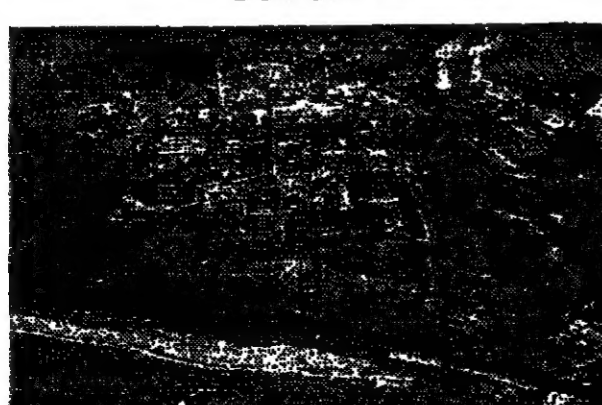
"Perhaps even if we no longer threaten sperm whales with extinction, we are already well on the way to destroying their culture as surely as the European invaders destroyed the cultures of the Maya and the Aztec, without entirely exterminating the peoples. Perhaps it is UNESCO, rather than FAO or UNEP which, in the United Nations family, should now be taking the leading interest in cetaceans..."

Sea trials

Not that passion in environmental matters is unique to biologists. The organizers of a Russell-style International Water Tribunal, to be held in Rotterdam in October, are as driven, in their deliberate way, as the scientist who professes to see the universe in a grain of ambergris, or Heaven in a sand dollar. British Nuclear Fuels is one of perhaps a score of companies to be "tried" by the tribunal for polluting the world's oceans and inland waterways. The "charges" against BNFL are likely to centre around radioactive discharges from Windscale into the North and Irish seas, alleged by the

FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: CONSERVATION



Windscale: "on trial" for radio-active discharges

plaintiffs to be between 100 and 1,000 times higher than those permitted at Europe's only other reprocessing plant, at Cap de la Hague, France.

Great debate

A "public hearing" on the state of the world's environment, brought 90 environmentalists to London's County Hall for a two-day debate last summer. part a ceremonial observance of the bureaucratic upheaval that had culminated in the Stockholm Conference and the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme 10 years previously, and its conclusions were predictable. But there was some splendid rhetoric reverberating around the South Bank, and recent publication of an edited account of the proceedings by Tycooly International, Dublin, brings a new opportunity to savour some of the juicier bits.

In particular, Peter Jay, acting as moderator, delivered an opening address that became an instant minor classic. "People, ordinary people, want to know what is happening, does it matter, how does

moreover... Miles Kington

Great mysteries of our time

We are often told that science will solve the great problems of our times sooner or later. What we are never told is who is going to solve the little problems of our times. In case any such authority does exist, I would like to list some of the small mysteries that most worry me.

● Why is it impossible to design an airport trolley or a supermarket trolley that goes straight?

● Why is it that we wash our faces with warm water and our teeth with cold water?

● Why does it always happen that when an aeroplane comes to a dead halt all the passengers jump to their feet even though they know they are going to remain standing motionless for the next 10 minutes, instead of getting back into the seats they have just vacated?

● Why are jazz performances always prolonged by the desire of every player in the group to play his last note even though they know the drummer will always win at the end?

● Why do dog-owners cry out: "He won't hurt you" just as their animal leaps on you and plants his teeth in the nearest available limb?

● Why do we never see signposts on the road reading "Slough and the East" or "Hatfield and the South"?

● What do engine drivers do during these long, unexplained stops in the middle of the country?

● What is the secret of design that enables teapots to dribble tea down their spouts onto the table instead of into the cup?

● What do firemen on engines do now there are no fires?

● Why is a man with an overdraft said to be borrowing from the bank whereas if he has a healthy account it never occurs to the bank that they are borrowing from him?

● Why is the most commonly asked question in Britain ("How are you?") one that nobody ever wants the answer to?

● Why are the objects attached to hotel keys now so big and heavy that it is impossible to get the key to the room in alone lose it?

● Why do men wear ties?

● Why are things more expensive in duty-free shops than in real life?

● Why is white wine called white wine?

● Why are pornographic films labelled "adult"?

● Why is *The Sun* called a newspaper?

● Why is anything ever called the best thing since sliced bread?

● Why does perforating a sheet of paper with a line of holes make that paper harder to tear, especially along the line of holes?

● Why has Arsenal Football Club changed its name to Hithachi?

● Why do the British always go to look for the sun when there is most sun at home?

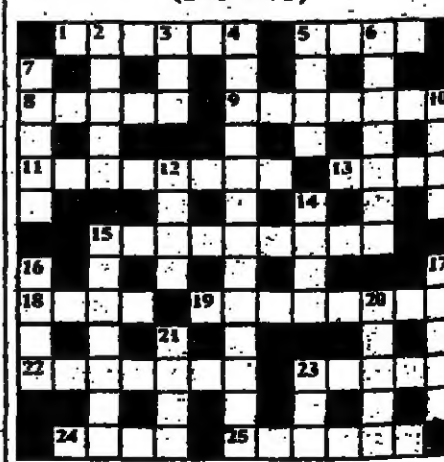
● Why do butchers and fishmongers always close early and bicycle shops and chemists always stay open late?

● Why do British Rail's guards announce the destination of trains just after they have started, at a time when the information is at its least useful to anyone?

● Why do British Rail porters at main-line stations always end up on trolleys marked "For passengers use only"?

● Why do lists like this always end up criticizing British Rail even though the writer is a keen railway fan?

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 121)



ACROSS
1 Bedtime bell (5)
5 Medicine (2,3)
8 Boisterous (5)
9 Love-in-a-mist (7)
11 Quick nourishment (4,4)
13 Brick price (4)
15 Separable (5)
18 Wicked (4)
19 Scholar (5)
22 Patella (7)
23 Singing group (5)
24 Biting insect (4)
25 Uncommonness (6)

DOWN
2 Subdivisions (5)
3 Sour (3)
4 Store browser (11)
6 Deep breath (4)
7 Showy display (7)
10 Cutting blade (5)
12 Death (4)
14 Carry out orders (4)
16 Little stream (4)
17 Acute (5)
20 Approximately (5)
21 Highlander (4)
23 Mongrel (3)

SOLUTION TO No 120
ACROSS: 1. Buzzer; 2. pack; 3. Officer; 16. Ram; 17. Lard; 18. Bank; 19. Lard; 20. Fat; 21. Moth; 22. Nettle; 23. Bell; 24. Bell; 25. Altar; 26. Avance; 27. Grandmother.
DOWN: 2. Lifer; 3. Sea; 4. Earl; 5. Part; 6. Cumbria; 7. Lollipop man; 8. Stake holder; 9. Lard; 10. Fat; 11. Moll; 12. Lard; 13. Lard; 14. Fat; 15. Lard; 16. Ram; 17. Lard; 18. Bank; 19. Lard; 20. Fat; 21. Moth; 22. Nettle; 23. Bell; 24. Bell; 25. Altar; 26. Avance; 27. Grandmother.

سكزامن الأصل

FASHION

The much discussed Theatre Museum hopes to display some of the stunning costumes from past productions. Today, guest writer Georgina Howell looks at the impact made by British costume designers in the modern medium of cinema and TV film, and at how much time and effort is involved.

Pretty as a picture

It is 13 years since MGM's worldly goods were dispersed in a \$10m auction, and Judy Garland's ruby slippers from *The Wizard of Oz* went for \$15,000, still the highest sum of money paid anywhere for part of a production costume.

The 1970s, which opened on that note, continued as a decade of reassessment and marked a rising interest in all categories of fashion. Clothes at the Victoria & Albert Museum had been elevated from glass cases to a costume court in 1961, and the staff noticed that at Cecil Beaton's 1971 Anthology of Fashion exhibition, the public were at last eager to see Audrey Hepburn's Ascot dress from *My Fair Lady* as they were to see Fortuny's and Schiaparelli's real life innovations. Then in 1976 came the biggest of all costume exhibitions, Diana Vreeland's Romantic and Glamorous Hollywood Design at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and a record 800,000 visitors were able to enjoy the truth of Irving Thalberg's remark that you can get away with anything if you make it historical.

The observation is peculiarly American. British costume design is more firmly grounded, deriving from a unique tradition of history and literature via the spectacular "historical" effects of the nineteenth-century theatre. We probably have more first rate costume designers than any other country, and there is more work for them than there was 10 years ago - more American productions here in pursuit of a good rate of exchange, the appropriate architecture and untrammelled vistas of countryside, more television channels, more commercials. They are doing well on the British film front, too, because of the need to appeal to the American market, which means a shift in focus from the insular and current (and the virtually costume-less) to the nostalgic and universal, like *Chariots of Fire* and *Gandhi*.

The gulf between designing for television and movies began to close with the coming of colour to television, BBC 2 in 1964 and BBC 1 four years later. "Costumes" split into two departments - wardrobe and make up - and both rapidly took on staff. "When I went to the Beeb in 1964 it was just a backroom servicing corner", remembers Judy Moorcroft, now an independent costume designer (*The Europeans*, *Quarter*, now working on the costumes for David Lean's *Passage to India*). "There was a hierarchy whereby the designers were a creative part of the crew but the costume designer knew his place and kept quiet. Now the dialogue

between set and costume designer is well established and everyone knows that if you don't listen to the costume designer at production meetings you could lose a lot of money."

The credit for the first step up for costume designers in television is usually given to John Bloomfield, an ex-law student and ex-carpenter from Birmingham, who was chosen to design the clothes for the first big colour production *The Six Wives of Henry VIII*, which won two major costume awards. "It is the designer's job to help the audience to work things out", says John Bloomfield. "I set out to remind them who was who by dressing the Seymours in green, the Howards in red, and when the king was married to one or the other he'd be in green-gold or red-gold."

Today the technical problems that used to separate television from film designers are reduced to a minimum.

"You have more control in a movie, because there is just one camera", says Judy Moorcroft. "Otherwise the differences are obvious ones. Even on a big television screen the figure won't be more than a foot high, so it's a close-up medium. Hats are important, shoes less so. For a film you must watch every detail. A spot of make up on a man's collar can make you squirm a lot when you see it at the Odeon Leicester Square."

Television does the small-roomed dramas to perfection - Jane Austen, Dickens, Trollope - but the distinctions are blurring as more films are being made as co-productions between television and cinema to spread the costs, as happened recently with Channel 4 and the British Film Institute's *Draughtman's Contract*. When you consider that the costumes for the three episode epic *The Far Pavilions* (a Goldcrest production simultaneously filmed for Channel 4, where it can be seen in January) account for 2½ per cent of the budget at £350,000, the need to defray the cost becomes brutally clear. Most of the good independent costume designers today are happy to work for either medium and acknowledge that television series such as *Upstairs Downstairs* and *The Pallisers* have educated the public to recognize period accuracy when they see it.

More than half of Britain's top 15 costume designers began their careers at BBC Television, which has consistently produced quality. The costume department today is run kindly but firmly in true Auntie fashion by Maggie McPherson, a 36-year-old ex-personnel officer, who explained the scale of the department. "Costume is just one part of a design and scenic services group", she told me. "With a permanent staff of 300, I'm the first head of department who has been interested in management and has not been a practising designer." Costume make up, she said, have stayed an immensely long and laborious business while other departments have become computerized.

"The jobs we do range from supplying an adviser to go shopping with a Playaway presenter at one end of the scale to costuming a vast project such as the coming *Black House* which will start a year's production in the autumn. For that we have allocated Michael Burdell, who did *The Borgias*. One of our most delicate tasks is to decide which of our designers shall be given the chance to make his name with a major project."

"The stresses of a big production can be overwhelming, and the toll it takes on a designer can be frightening", she says. "We make it a point to transfer the designer from a big production to something small and comparatively limiting for his next job. Joyce Mortlock, for instance, went straight from *Nancy Astor to Terry and June*."

Like the distinguished design-



RAYMOND HUGHES

Above: at Barmans & Nathans He designed the costumes for the Goldcrest/Channel 4 film *The Far Pavilions*, to be seen on television in January. Amy Irving as Princess Anjali is pictured left. "It seems as though I have been working on 'Pavilions' all my life. To begin with there were 200 English cavalry uniforms to be made. Then I went to India. For six months I lived in the Raj Mahal Palace in Jaipur, with 48 Indians sewing the old ankhs and phirans on the balcony. In India in 1872 there were 625 states, each with its strictly individual mode of dress."



SUE BLANE

Left, working on designs for the English National Opera's *The Gambler*. She designed the costumes for the BFI/Channel 4 film *The Draughtsman's Contract*. "All costumes begin with the drawing. For 'Contract' we pushed the designs to extremes to match the formality of house and garden, but it was not as expensive as it looks. We filmed in a heatwave. The actresses suffered from the tightly laced corsets, but the men were almost more uncomfortable. Their jackets alone were made of 15 metres of calico."

ner Julia Trevelyan Oman. Maggie McPherson worries about the lack of knowledgeable cutters and small part staff so crucial to the whole operation. "Good dressers are rare, people who are proud to be of assistance. Ex-artists and dancers are the best. We are looking for a mother hen, masculine or feminine, over 40, who won't panic when an artist shouts at them."

To be a costume designer, it's not enough to like the clothes. You have got to be an avid reader, fascinated by history, etiquette, architecture and characterization. Even that is not enough, said Anthony Powell, six times award winner (*Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, *Death on the Nile*). He was a student and then a lecturer at the Central School. "We had between six and seven hundred applicants for 12 places in the Theatre Design School. As a designer you're a handmaiden of the thoughts and opinions of others."

The best designers are practical, realistic people who begin by asking "What can I do in the ten days I have got?" and go on from there. But every designer has a story of a time when they managed the impossible. Shir-

ley Russell (*Women in Love*, *Agatha, Reds*) has cut out shirts and sewn them together on mountain tops. With the crew waiting to film, Jane Robinson (*Jennie Churchill*, *Brideshead*) costumed the Jerzy Skolimowski film *Moonlighting* in two hours, from Berman's and Lawrence Corner.

The bulk of the costumes come very often from Barmans (196 years old) or Morris Angel (140 years old), two much respected firms which make to order, hire and hold in embargo until the production is released, when you can rent them for fancy dress at about £20 a time. A comparative newcomer, John Bright of the 18 years old Cospop is an ex-designer himself and has a devoted following.

A clever designer can make a costume which will almost force the actor into character, and for this reason most actors are more than happy to meet the designer halfway. On the other hand, some costumes inhibit certain emotions - it is extremely difficult to look furious in Cavalier curls and lace. Martin Baugh, head of costume at Yorkshire TV explained that there are certain key points in a costume that will help an actor

to stand and move in a way characteristic of a period. "It is a question of tensions. For a man it is the height of the collar, back of the jacket and shoes. The collar also gives him his age - if it is too big he'll look older. For women it is what they wear on their heads, the corsets and petticoats, and the current erogenous zone."

A historical costume always looks more convincing to an audience when it incorporates familiar clues to the period. As Anne Hollander points out in *Seeing Through Clothes*, Adrian's Marie Antoinette costumes for Thalberg's 1938 film, thoroughly 1930s in feeling, look authentic because everyone is wearing a wig. Similarly, Elizabeth Waller's costume for the 1973 television series *Elizabeth R* with Glenda Jackson, absolutely correct in every detail, look authentic only because everyone is wearing a ruff. Sometimes, much to the designer's surprise, he finds that the most characteristic part of a costume is incorrect. When he was researching for *I Remember Nelson* Stuart Currell, head of wardrobe at Central, went to the Maritime Museum, the Victory and to Naples and found that Nelson never did wear an eyepatch. "He wasn't completely blind in that eye, which looked quite normal."



LIZ WALLER

Right, designed the remarkable costumes for television's *Elizabeth R*.

Pictured above are two of her costumes for Sam Neill and Celia Gregory in *Riley - Ace of Spies* a twelve part series for Thames TV, to be seen from September 5. "Designing for the theatre is leisurely and civilized compared to television. There are photocalls, dress calls, and a dress rehearsal. For television you'll probably find that the actor doesn't get a chance to wear everything together - wigs, shoes, costume and make-up - until the very day of filming. As a designer your great value is not simply delivering the goods on time. You rush to your maker with four drawings of suits and mounds of fabric, shouting 'It's 1910!' and tear off to get the shoes and shirts."

"When we did *Elizabeth R*, I launched into a tremendous amount of research. I was lucky because just at that moment Sir Roy Strong organized the Elizabethan icon exhibition and brought out a book full of detailed information, which was a godsend. I usually begin by collecting pictures of people of the period I am after - all classes cover all professions."



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SUZY MENKES IS ON HOLIDAY

THE TIMES DIARY

Wells documented

The third volume of H. G. Wells's *Experiments in Autobiography*, which has been gathering dust for almost half a century, will finally appear a year from now. Faber has paid £20,000 for what its editorial director, Robert McCrum, says are "very frank, vivid and candid memoirs". The volume could not have been published sooner since it deals in intimate detail with Wells's sexual relationships, in particular with his love affair with Dame Rebecca West, who died last March. McCrum says the manuscript reveals many other sexual liaisons and some names will have to be withheld from the book "to spare the feelings of the living".

Long arms

Britain has imposed an arms embargo on Israel since the end of June 1982. That does not prevent British firms from fishing for future orders. Menachem Eini, the retired general who heads the Lavi project to develop the Israeli air force's plane of the future, says: "We have had a proposal from Marconi which we are seriously considering." In the first instance the bid is for \$7m worth of computerized television and optical equipment to go into the cockpits of the prototype planes, the first of which are due to fly by early in 1986. The value of orders to follow might be substantially greater since Israel is expected to build 300 Lavi eventually. A spokesman for the GEC subsidiary Marconi Avionics said: "We decline to comment. We do not comment on someone else's statements."

Bank role

The Theatre Royal, Stratford East, as encouraged by the Government, is looking for a sponsor to get in on the action. Nothing unusual in that, you might think, only the action they have in mind is a legal one against the Arts Council for alleged breach of contract by making a mid-year one per cent reduction in the theatre's grant. The council pleads that it was obliged to breach faith by the Government's decree that it must cut all its spending by one per cent this year. In Stratford's case the reduction wipes out the one piece of private sponsorship the theatre has managed to get this year, and forces the cancellation of an Alan Plater play. Letters begging support for a court case, which will be important for all Arts Council clients, are going out now, but really any litigious tycoon would do.

BARRY FANTONI



"Frankly, I've always had doubts about their claims on Page Three."

Lost lament

The son of Bela Bartok is offering a reward of £500 for information leading to the return of two poems of desolation written by his father on his New York deathbed in 1945. Peter Bartok, a recording engineer living in Florida, is about to inherit his father's archives but is deeply distressed by the loss of the poems. "I saw them when I took an inventory in my father's room after his death," he says. "There were six or eight poems in an envelope on the desk. One began: 'Lament in a foreign land', the other: 'A black carriage passes on a dark meadow'. I don't know if he wrote any music for them, but they reflected his terrible loneliness in exile and, perhaps, his sense of impending death. Everything in that room went into trunk, and no one has heard of the poems since."

John Hawkins received a letter from the Grand Hotel Osborne in Knokke-le-Zoute, Belgium: "...A member of the staff is warning children when parents are out, it is a very kind and devoted person. I hope to be honored with your reservation and remains. Yours sincerely."

Dead slow

Sir Peter Parker, no less, can cap my note yesterday about the InterCity guard advising passengers that if they got their heads knocked off they would have to collect them themselves. The chairman's tale is of a guard embarrassed at a delay caused by a suicide throwing himself under the train. He eventually announced: "British Rail regret the delay. There has been a fertility on the line."

As an even-handed antidote to the funny food listed on foreign menus, Bob Erdlandson points out that no further away than exotic Soho it is possible to enjoy Steamed Dick with Vegetables at the Jubilee Dragon in Gerrard Place, while in Pinner, P. C. Walker tackled Veal Gordon Blue. Still, that was much the same dish as Alan Burns found at the Bee Flin in Ajaccio listed as Scallop of Veal Blue String, which ties it up nicely.

PHS

Twopence for their thoughts

by Lord Harris of Greenwich



have our own constituency paper and a council paper. We're also starting up our own alternative paper to the *Islington Gazette*, as a cooperative.

But Mrs Veness and her colleagues faced a serious difficulty. When officials of the borough council met representatives of the cooperative in April, it became clear that the £100,000 they needed for grants and loans towards the acquisition of property and the cost of refurbishment could not be provided (since then the total cost has risen to about £200,000). The borough solicitor told the council's employment grants and financial assistance sub-committee that it had no statutory power to help the cooperative.

However, he added that this problem was about to be rectified. A small Government Bill—designed to amend a section of the Local Government Act, 1972—the Local Authorities (Expenditure Powers) Bill, then before Parliament, would confer (quite unintentionally) just the powers the council required.

Section 137 is the provision under which, in defined circumstances, a council can make up to a 2p rate available for grants for purposes which are of general benefit to its community. The new Bill widened councils' powers, under this section, so as to allow them to provide financial assistance towards the acquisition of land and the carrying out of building work; and this was precisely what the Islington cooperative needed.

To the chagrin of Islington council, progress on this Bill was slowed down by Mr George Cunningham, then the SDP member for Islington South, supported by two Conservative MPs on the standing committee. Mr Cunningham explained how Islington proposed to misuse the proposed power, and Sir George Young, the environment department junior minister, undertook to consider whether the Bill could be amended to prevent such action being taken. When Mrs Thatcher announced the date of the general election, the Government attempted to force the

unamended Bill through. In the dying days of the last Parliament, but it was frustrated by Mr Cunningham.

Soon after the election, the Department of the Environment reintroduced the unamended Bill. This time there was no George Cunningham in the House of Commons; by the narrowest of margins, he had failed to be re-elected. The Bill secured a speedy passage, and arrived in the House of Lords just 10 days before the summer recess. It was rushed into law within that period. But this time, the Government was 'compelled to answer the question: was it really prepared to allow Islington, and like-minded councils, to spend public money in this fashion?

Islington was denounced in robust terms by Lord Belwin, the local government minister. I could not quarrel with his rhetoric, but why were councils to be given the power? And why was the Government determined to prevent this Bill from being amended so that such conduct would be unlawful?

Well, the Bill was "technical" and there was an urgent need to amend the law. The urgency was caused by the environment department's anxiety to appease the local government associations, which wanted the law changed for entirely sound reasons. Because the Government's relations with the associations were under strain as a result of impending rate-capping proposals, the department wanted to press ahead with the Bill with utmost speed. It was determined to prevent amendments in the Lords that would hold up royal assent until the autumn and thus, it was feared, anger the local authority associations.

So, after all Lord Belwin's sound and fury directed at left-wing councils, he voted his majority in the Lords to vote down an amendment that would have prevented councils from using public money in this manner.

Many cross-bench peers voted with the Alliance against the Government and so, to their credit, did five Labour peers. Two former Conservative ministers, Lord Boyd-Carpenter and Lord Rawlinson, expressed their serious concern (Lord Rawlinson describing Islington's behaviour as "an absolute public scandal") and declined to support the Government.

And so, a Government pledged by Mrs Thatcher to take a firm stand against left-wing extremism gave statutory authority for councils to give loans and grants to left-wing local newspapers. Mrs Thatcher, and her senior colleagues, have almost certainly been told nothing of this; indeed it is inconceivable that a department would have sealed the assent of a cabinet committee for such a Bill, if it had known its full implications.

But as it is, a small newspaper in Islington will have to fight for its life against a publicly subsidized giveaway newspaper. And what will happen in Islington could be repeated in Lambeth, Hackney, Southwark and the other authorities dominated by the left. It is an episode that reflects little credit on the Department of the Environment, or on Parliament.

The author, a former Home Office minister, is a member of the SDP.

Roger Scruton

Going white after red-blooded conflict

Of all the conflicts that have shaken the civilized world, that between claret and burgundy has probably been the most beneficial. It is at once easily resolved and endlessly renewable. It begins in pleasure, and ceases in sleep, passing meanwhile through a glorious interlude of beligerent intoxication. Language, literature, history—all are brought to bear on this vital dispute, which has absorbed the after-dinner energies of countless politicians and businessmen, so stalling for a few precious hours the dangerous projects of production and reform.

Men need conflict. The essential requirement of civilization is to provide matter for conflicts which, while instructive and agreeable to those who are engaged in them, can do no conceivable damage to those who are not. The present conflict is one of the most educationally valuable that I know. What could better illustrate the need for a classical education than the rival claims of Château Ausone and Médoc, the one named from the estate of a Roman poet, the other from the temple of a Roman god? What could stir the English speaker's sense of history more effectively than Château Talbot, named from the great Earl of Shrewsbury, Haut-Brion, which might easily be O'Brien; or the sheer enigma of names like Boyd-Contant and Lynch-Bages? What could more poignantly remind us of the voice of poetry, than the great names of Burgundy—Vougeot, Chambertin, Meursault, Chambolle-Musigny, Les Amoureuses (a wine that generally lives up to the promise of its name)?

Beneficial though this conflict has been in the annals of our history, however, it is also to be regretted. For it is only the red wines of Bordeaux and Burgundy that can be fruitfully compared. The white wines are eclipsed by enthusiasts which largely disregard them. As a result one of the highest achievements of western culture has been shrouded in ignorance. I am referring to white burgundy, without whose assistance it would be impossible for a philosopher to compress his thoughts into the measure laid down by the editor of *The Times*.

Naturally, anyone who encounters Le Montrachet will know that he is in the presence of the greatest white wine that mere mortals could make—at least he will know this if he is fortunate enough to taste vintage like those of 1959 and 1961. Most amateurs would also admit that there are white wines made in the Côte d'Or—Corton-Charlemagne, Bâtard-Montrachet, Meursault-Perrières—which, while not strictly comparable to Le Montrachet, deserve to be drunk with the same bellicose gratitude for the human condition as inspires and refreshes the conflict between claret and burgundy. Two important facts, however, are not generally understood.

The first is that white burgundies are incomparably better value than reds, the rich white wines of Auxey-Duresses and Santenay, or the

minor domages of Meursault, can sometimes be obtained for as little as £6 a bottle. Should you be seeking for red wine, then, at that price you must certainly choose claret.

The second and more important fact, more important, that is, for those concerned not merely with the survival but with the spread of civilization—is that truly great white burgundies exist, which almost anyone can afford. These wines are grown not in the Côte d'Or, but to the north of it in Chablis, and to the south of it in the Côte Chalonnaise. The essential characteristics of good white burgundy are three: a flavour as full and rich as is compatible with disciplined dryness; a bouquet that is neither sharp nor flowery, but rounded and heady, with a lingering suggestion of mouldy vegetation; and a dry, nutty after-taste, which returns after many hours, enriched with associations like the memory of a passionate kiss. These three qualities are rarely combined in a single experience, and it is arguable that only the Chardonnay grape can really unite them. It is the use of this grape, rather than the strict criteria of geography, that lead me to describe Chablis as a white burgundy.

The lesser wines of Chablis are of course well known for their crisp invigorating attack. But it is not widely appreciated that, in remarkable years like 1978, the wines of Chablis fill out, acquiring the three dimensions of taste which I have mentioned, and becoming equal at their best to the very greatest products of the Côte d'Or. Already those designated *premier cru* manage to combine the pebbly forest floor of Chablis with some of the lingering after-taste of the southern vintages. But for a little extra money (the sum may be no more than £7 a bottle) the *grand cru*—with four peasant names like Bougros—can be obtained. Such wines equal the best products of the Côte d'Or, and in a good year may even surpass them. Unfortunately the widespread ignorance of their merit, which causes them to be so usefully underpriced, makes their manufacture far less profitable than justice requires. Hence the future of these great wines is increasingly precarious. I therefore urge the readers of *The Times* to lend full-throated support to this vital component of our culture.

While the English drinking public has begun to appreciate the white wines of the Méconnais, and to realize that St Véran and Mâcon-Grandeurs are the equals of Pouilly-Fuissé, it has yet to discover the treasures that lie to the north of that region, in the Côte Chalonnaise. True, Montagny is now a familiar name. But how often does one bellicose gratitude for the human condition as inspires and refreshes the conflict between claret and burgundy. Two important facts, however, are not generally understood. The first is that white burgundies are incomparably better value than reds, the rich white wines of Auxey-Duresses and Santenay, or the

Edward Mortimer

Why the Alliance must save Labour

Eighteen months ago, when the SDP-Liberal Alliance was taking votes equally from the two other parties, its vocation seemed to be to establish itself as a centre party. But after the general election in which it pulled the Labour Party down almost equal to it in votes cast, while leaving the Tory vote largely intact, many people wrote and talked as if its vocation were to destroy and replace Labour. The collapse of the Labour vote at Penrith has further encouraged such talk, even though the Tories' lost most votes in that by-election.

Yet as a member of the SDP, I question whether such an objective is either attainable or desirable. It is not desirable because it would leave an embittered ramp of trade unionists and intellectuals, probably 10 or 15 per cent of the electorate, on the margin of British politics. It is not attainable because it would take longer than the electorate is prepared to wait.

Some SDP leaders, at least in private, are now not even aspiring to form a government in 1988 but just to establish the Alliance as "Her Majesty's Loyal Opposition". That implies a third consecutive term of Tory, presumably Thatcherite, rule. If you think the electorate will settle for that, you might as well join the Conservative Party now.

Why, in any case, should the Alliance aspire to replace the Labour Party? Such thinking is a product of the electoral system which the Alliance purports to be determined to break; the system which produced the two-party system and is kept alive in order to perpetuate it. If one rejects the electoral system, as the Alliance claims to, then one must be prepared to accept a multi-party system with the probability of coalition government at least part of the time.

In a multi-party system the SDP should have a place, whether merged with the Liberals or not, in the left-centre of the political spectrum. The problem is how to get there from here, given that the two parties which have done well out of the existing system will not change it to do us a favour. At the moment, the Conservative Party is riding high, while the Labour Party appears to be on the ropes.

That makes it seem obvious that the Alliance's best chance is for the Labour decline to continue. But it is not. The Labour vote is so heavily concentrated in certain parts of the country that it can contract quite a bit further without losing large numbers of seats.

Most of the seats which the

Alliance has a reasonable chance of winning in the next election are at present Tory-held; and the best chance of winning them lies in simultaneously winning over disillusioned Tory voters and persuading people who voted Labour this time to switch to the Alliance—the famous tactical vote advocated by the *New Statesman* to get the Tories out. In other words, a pooling of Labour and Alliance support.

Clearly a lot of that happened in the general election and at Penrith. But it is hardly reason to expect it to go much further in the next election if the Alliance appears to be interested only in displacing Labour as Her Majesty's Opposition. What the Alliance should be offering, to make voting for it seem worthwhile, is the prospect of a centre-left coalition to replace the Tories; a government that would set about reversing what is left of the welfare state and rebuilding what has been destroyed.

If the Alliance tries to pretend that it can do this without the Labour Party, it will put itself in the position which social democrats in Italy have suffered from ever since the war, and in France until 1981, where they stood the choice between remaining for ever in opposition, or governing in coalition with the right.

The Labour Party in this election got almost exactly the same share of the poll as the communists got in Italy on June 26. Even if it were reduced to the size of the French Communist Party (20 per cent until 1978, 15 per cent in 1981), it would still be enough to deny the Alliance a majority, especially under PR which the Alliance is pledged to introduce. François Mitterrand solved this problem in France by forcing the communists to support him on his own terms. Their leaders did not want to, but they dared not take responsibility before their own voters for keeping the right in power. At some time between now and 1988 the Alliance will have to do the same with the Labour Party. After all, it was only through the Lib-Lab pact that Labour itself first became a significant parliamentary force in 1906. The Alliance now needs to repeat that operation in reverse, by offering Labour an electoral pact based on an agreed minimum programme, one item of which must be PR, so that never again can a Tory leader claim a landslide mandate on the basis of a minority vote.

If Labour's leaders refuse this, it will be for them to explain to their own supporters why they should not vote Alliance and throw Maggie out.

China: doing it by the book again

By creating a personality cult of Deng Xiaoping, China's most celebrated enemy of personality cults, Peking has handed Moscow's propagandists a made-to-measure opportunity for anti-Chinese derision.

For several years the Dengists have revered the Mao-worship which marked the two decades before the chairman's death in late 1976. They reserved special contempt for the Little Red Book of Mao quotations which is condemned nowadays for crippling national development for 20 years by preventing original thought.

Now the party is printing 12,000 copies of the *Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping*, China's paramount political figure although he no longer holds the very highest offices of state. The *Selected Works* consists of 43 speeches, 39 of them never before published, given between 1975 and 1982.

The party, bureaucracy, and the armed forces have been ordered to memorize them, and China's top officials vie with each other to praise their newest hero in terms not heard since the death of Mao.

Mao was the Great Helmsman, the Great Teacher, and the Red Red Sun in Our Hearts. Deng has become the Statesman, the Initiator, and the Chief Designer.

Western China watchers have tended to dismiss the new personality cult as no more than the resumption of a quaint Chinese custom. It is undoubtedly a measure of Deng's desperation with the progress of his pragmatic reforms that he has had to adopt methods which he once so reviled and give China's chief enemy such ammunition.

The Russians can probably scarcely credit their good luck.

Medicine is a conjunctural art, not a science. Medieval jocosity: "If you want to be cured of I don't know what, take this herb of I don't know what name, apply it I don't know where, and you will be cured I don't know when." Only in their nomenclature and jargon are doctors bewilderingly scientific, partly in order to blind laymen with their science. Language and medicine seem to go together. Doctors are leopards and wordsmiths. Some of my most prolific and entertaining correspondents about new words and meanings are quacks.

Medical jargon tends to be correctly derived from the ancient classics, since doctors tend to be scholars, if not scientists. Proper sequipedalian jaw-cracker the word may be, as "adiadochokinesis". But anybody with a bit of Greek can work out that it means an inability to perform movements one after another, an inability to arrest one

"First August Radio," which purports to be a clandestine Chinese army station manned by disgruntled Maoists, is really a Soviet confection operating from Siberia. It has pinpointed the paradox in the campaign to build the four-foot ten-inch Deng into an ideological giant.

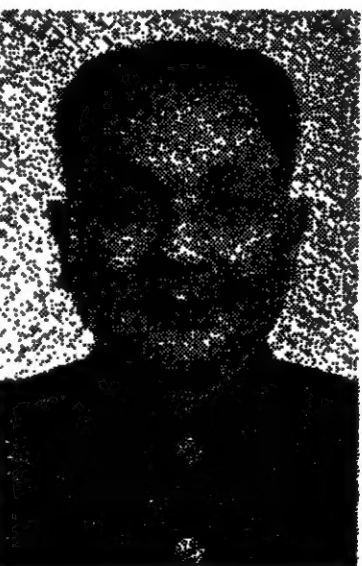
"Most strange," the Russian black propagandists broadcast recently, "are the claims in several articles in the *Selected Works* that personality cults brought near disaster to the whole party and the people." The broadcast recalled, too, Deng's scorn for the cult created by Mao's self-proclaimed successor, Hua Guofeng, and ended by quoting Marx on historical mistakes which appear first as tragedy and later as farce.

These are well-aimed blows. Deng has indeed spoken severely of Mao's vainglorious last 20 years (although he claims to reverse Mao thought) and of Hua Guofeng's "whateversism," which held that anything the late chairman ever said or did was gospel.

Now, "First August Radio" notes triumphantly, "someone in the central organs has created a 'new whateverism' whatever utterances are made by a certain person must be complied with."

Unfortunately for the Dengists, this is only too true. As the party braces itself for the upcoming three-year "consolidation" or purge, designed to winnow from its 40m strong ranks all undesirables, Deng's *Selected Works* will be its bible.

Last week, the Central Committee proclaimed: "The study of the *Selected Works* of Xiaoping is an important ideological preparation for an overall party consolidation." It warned leading cadres to examine their pasts, even as far back as 30 years, and by "assiduously studying



Deng's photograph and signature from his *Selected Works*

The *Selected Works* will be at one with the Party Central Committee.

At 79, Deng remains a tough little fellow. Like many short men he fancies himself two feet taller. "He treats me like a dead ancestor," Mao once complained of the man who served him for 12 years as party general secretary and backed him in the worst excesses of the late 1950s: the communes and the Great Leap Forward.

He is readying his forces to fight future battles for authority, perhaps after he is gone. Several million

victims of past Maoist campaigns, some of them more than 25 years ago (and overseen by party general secretary Deng) have been rehabilitated in the past four months alone, and 470,000 party members, once disgraced, have been permitted to re-enroll. Deng is encouraging China's 800m peasants to "get rich" through private endeavour.

Academy-trained army officers are assuming commands once held by devotees of the People's War who, in Deng's dismissive phrase, still believe "all a soldier needs to fight victoriously is a bag of grain, a rifle, a grenade, and the correct attitude." One of Deng's top commanders has just admitted that for the next two decades China will not be able to defeat a properly equipped adversary.

Since the time of Confucius over 2,500 years ago, Chinese have sought wisdom from texts. Foreigners used to marvel when China's table tennis champions and brain surgeons paused to consult Mao's Little Red Book about their next moves. Devotion to that once-banned volume has been declared to be mindless "book-worship," and the 12m or so copies of Deng's *Selected Works* appear a mere trickle compared to the 200m copy avalanche of the last volume of Mao's works.

But for those awaiting the party's inquisition, who have been awaiting in some cases to reflect on their last 30 years, Deng's words are holy writ. Otherwise, why would 2,250,000 copies have been snapped up on the first day of sale?

Jonathan Mirsky

The *Selected Works of DXP (in Chinese)* can be obtained from Guanghua Books, 7-9 Newport Place, W.C.2.

lactose. Thomas Dover was the Bristol GP, 1660-1742, who treated Thomas Sydenham for smallpox with a diet of oil of vitriol and 12 pints of beer a day. Many of his patients were rich slave-traders, but he treated the poor free. In 1708 he forsook medicine to lead the most successful pirate expedition in British history, plundering the Spanish cities of Ecuador and Chile, returned to England in 1711 with a vast booty, and resumed medical practice.

Examiner, showing candidate a urinary catheter with an elbow-like bend in it: "This is a Coude catheter; tell me, who was Coude?"

Over-confident candidate, who has not read the book: "Oh, he was a nineteenth-century French urologist, sir." Examiner, holding up a urinary catheter with two elbow-like bends in it: "And who was Bi-coude?"

The French for an elbow is *coudé*. *Coude* means "bent like an elbow".

Elbow room for doctors

New words for old/Philip Howard

movement and change to another, viz. clumsiness: the sort of problem that President Jerry Ford was said to have in swinging his arms and chewing gum simultaneously.

The trouble is that fewer prospective doctors study Latin and Greek; and so the etymology of their mystery is becoming literally Greek to them. Accordingly, to help the poor benighted quacks, the admirable Bristol Classical press has published *A Pocket Etymology of Medical Terms*, which introduces the Greek and Latin roots of medical terminology. It is a useful little book from *abdomen* to *xerostomia* (dryness of the mouth).

Another instance of the close connexion between medicine and language is the vast and entertaining selection of medical eponyms.

To elucidate these puzzling matters for poor young medical students, the publisher has published *Medical Eponyms* by John Lourie.

I often lie awake at night wondering what is the Pelger-Huet Anomaly, and who were they. The anomaly turns out to be a dominant condition of hypersegmented leucocyte nuclei, and the hypersegmented chaps turn out to be the name of a Dutch physician. I feel better.

We all know what Dover's Powder is, don't we? It is a sedative mixture of 10 per cent opium, 10 per cent ipecacuanha, and 80 per cent

lactose. Thomas Dover was the Bristol GP, 1660-1742, who treated Thomas Sydenham for smallpox with a diet of oil of vitriol and 12 pints of beer a day. Many of his patients were rich slave-traders, but he treated the poor free. In 1708 he forsook medicine to lead the most successful pirate expedition in British history, plundering the Spanish cities of Ecuador and Chile, returned to England in 1711 with a vast booty, and resumed medical practice.

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دكتور الأمل



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SECOND IN COMMAND

Recognizing Mrs Thatcher as a politician of quite exceptional stamina and will-power, the nation will be disposed to accept the hyperbole of her statement, on leaving hospital, that she is 101 per cent fit. Her added grace-note, "I am feeling fine, but then I always am" did, however, sound a little like tempting Providence. Mrs Thatcher, if less liable than much of humanity to the risk of incapacity through illness or mishap, has no immunity; even Achilles had his heel. Happily, the Prime Minister has recovered speedily from an eye-operation which has apparently been a complete success, but the episode is a reminder that Prime Ministers do have an obligation to make satisfactory provision for their role to be fulfilled when they are temporarily out of action. In other words, they need a deputy.

In Lord Whitelaw, Mrs Thatcher has a deputy who is hand-made, so to speak, for the job. He is of proven loyalty to her personally, and he is a man of great political experience and maturity. He would have been the Conservative Party's choice for leader, and eventually Prime Minister, if Mrs Thatcher had not been elected to preside over something like a revolution in the party's social and economic thinking.

Yet there is now a little more than that to be said about the deputy to the Prime Minister in the present government. A Conservative deputy's position is, of course, quite different from that of his Labour opposite number. The Labour deputy leader is elected, formerly by Labour MPs, now by the monstrous parliamentary and extra-parliamentary apparatus which elects the leader. If Labour reaches office, there is no doubt whom the *de facto* deputy Prime

Minister must be (though the office remains unknown to the constitution of the country) whether the Prime Minister likes it or not. In what used to pass as normal times for the Labour Party, this created no problems. But as the ideological divide has widened in the Labour Party, its deputy leadership has taken on a special significance. Mr Denis Healey was chosen precisely because he represented the pole of Labour politics opposite to Mr Foot, in the vain hope that this balance of influence would help them pull the party together.

Those who now feel that it matters for Mr Healey rather than Mr Michael Meacher to be deputy to Mr Kinnock make the same assumption. But as Mr Healey's experience has shown, the deputy's influence depends far more on the calibre of the individual than on the formal power of the office, and what matters for the national point of view is his ability to take charge of a government in the Prime Minister's absence.

Yet though there is little distinction of function between a Labour and a Tory deputy, each comes to his position by a different route. The Conservative deputy is appointed by the Prime Minister. He is invariably a figure of great influence in the party, who is respected on all sides. He is someone who could be leader; yet his position gives him no assurance of succeeding; rather the reverse.

There is therefore no problem about who would manage the government in Mrs Thatcher's absence, and certainly none that would be solved by the nonsensical idea, canvassed from the Tory backbenches last week, that Mrs Thatcher needed her own Minister of State to take day to day charge of her office in her absence; who would take instruc-

tions from him? Yet Mrs Thatcher's temporary incapacity has illuminated a potential problem and it arises from Lord Whitelaw's translation to the Lords. If Mrs Thatcher were ever incapacitated for any length of time, would it be feasible for the Acting Prime Minister (for that is what the deputy would become) to be in the Lords?

In the recess and in calm times it would not matter, but in the event of a crisis, international or financial, it might well. Somebody would have to speak, with as much Prime Ministerial weight as possible, in the Commons, and it is questionable whether the departmental Cabinet Minister, whether Foreign Secretary or Chancellor, could do so while there was an acting Prime Minister in another place.

In the Commons, the most obvious candidate is Sir Geoffrey Howe in terms of seniority and experience. It is understandable that Mrs Thatcher should not want to make a change. For one thing, she is loyal to Lord Whitelaw; for another he is the most comfortable kind of deputy to have. Moreover, any Prime Minister likes to keep her, or his, options open and not to seem, by appointing a deputy, to influence the succession. But that is not how it would work in practice as recent history has shown. It would pre-empt nothing if she decided that her deputy ought to be in the Commons. The present situation is a convenient one, both because it allows time for the talent with the right weight to make itself felt in the Commons, and also because nobody in the meantime is breathing down Mrs Thatcher's neck. Even so, her recent mishap has given Mrs Thatcher something that she would be well advised to think about, in a leisurely way, during the coming months.

FACTS COME FIRST

Last autumn's leak of the Think Tank study of long-term trends in public expenditure is remembered, if it all, outside the inner circle of policy-makers and commentators for one thing; the suggestion that the Thatcher administration wished to kill the National Health Service. Such a proposal was not made in the Think Tank's paper to the Cabinet. The tank's submission was a discussion document on what would need to be cut, on various assumptions of economic growth ranging from the optimistic to the pessimistic, if spending was to be contained within certain ceilings. But the canard stuck. The episode was an object lesson in how not to conduct a serious debate on an issue - how are public services to be funded in a low or nil-growth society with an aging population without punitive, self-defeating increases in taxation - which affects the prospects and well-being of every citizen.

The Government drew the wrong lesson from the Think Tank affair. Ministers seemed to assume that the leak had made rational discourse of the issue impossible for the immediate future. There was a tightening of Whitehall security and discussion was postponed until after the general election. It has now revived. The Prime Minister has let it be known that the long-term financing of the welfare state is under review. What should the Government do as papers begin to circulate in

Whitehall to prevent a reprise of last autumn's unnecessary, energy-sapping furore?

Ministers could cast their minds back beyond September 1982 to 1942 and 1978. Both years provide examples of how to conduct a sensible debate on social policy. The popular version of the Beveridge report on social insurance was a bestseller. The debate it stimulated was excellent as at least one member of the present Cabinet will remember. Lord Hailsham, as Mr Quintin Hogg, MP, was very active in pressing the cause of reform on the Tory party. Beveridge wrote in a way which caught the imagination of the public. He identified "five giants" on the road to reconstruction and put them in capitals - Want, Disease, Ignorance, Squalor and Idleness. Whitehall does not produce White Papers like that anymore.

In 1978, the Callaghan administration completed a review of supplementary benefit by publishing a Green Paper supported by 40 background documents of statistics and analysis. Discussion was limited by the standards of Beveridge in 1942-43; but it was of high quality. That should be the model for the Thatcher review of Beveridge's brainchild which must be conducted now - thought, research, publication of background information, debate, action.

The Cabinet must agree a set of clear objectives, then com-

mission research and the preparation of options. Who should undertake it? Under Britain's private system of government, Whitehall departments have a near monopoly of much detailed data. But that need not altogether exclude outsiders with a fresh or at least a different perspective. Beveridge was an outsider. He chaired a small group of insiders. The Think Tank died last month, but there are other bodies of research. The Government could commission studies or seek second opinions from the Policy Studies Institute or the retired Economic and Social Research Council under Professor Sir Douglas Hague its new chairman.

High quality research leading to openness, a Green Paper containing models of the welfare state and its finances in the 1990s built on a variety of economic assumptions, buttressed by background papers and a set of choices for reform will not guarantee rational discussion or a happy outcome. British politics is too polarized and the bulk of the British press too trivial for that (there lies another example of decline). *Picture Post* excelled itself with accurate and genuinely popular coverage of Beveridge. Yet coming clean with the public at least offers policy-makers a fighting chance, since they must win the argument. Open government may mean more argument, but it can also mean better government.

FULL EMPLOYMENT: FALSE EMPLOYMENT

President Andropov has summoned all his men in the Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the official trade union organization, to attempt yet again the daunting task of making Ivan a better worker. The good thing about the Soviet system is that everyone has a job; the bad thing for the state is that no-one feels obliged to work very hard. There is certainly some truth in the joke: "They pretend to pay us, so we pretend to work". If sacked, the bad worker simply moves to another factory, often helped on his way by a glowing reference to speed the transfer.

The policy statements, which on Sunday filled most of the front page of Soviet newspapers, are devoted to "strengthening socialist labour discipline" by rewarding the diligent and penalizing the shirkers. The Soviet authorities themselves admit that labour productivity in the USSR is only forty per cent of the US level - largely because of inefficient organization and poor mechanization. Most citizens, says the government resolution, work honestly and conscientiously, but "absenteeism, lateness, coming and drunkenness" are much too common. The "loafers, truants and drifters" enjoy the same wages and benefits as conscientious workers. Managers

guilty of excessive toleration for these abuses will be compelled to tighten discipline by laws expected to be passed by the Supreme Soviet in December.

Even after working hours it will be difficult to escape the campaign. The state-controlled radio, television and cinema networks are instructed to propagandize more widely positive experience in the labour collectives. Because housing conditions in the USSR are generally poor, the incentive of offering good workers better accommodation - such as a move from communal hostel to individual family flat - will be considerable, providing the major problems of bribery and graft in housing distribution can be overcome.

In some respects Soviet workers are well protected by labour laws, but this may result in the new enactments losing their teeth. A persistent absentee will lose a day's holiday for every day missed, but will still receive a minimum two weeks' leave however many days he misses. If he is more than three hours late, he loses a whole day's holiday - so why bother appearing at all? And a drunkard demoted for three months to the lowest job in the factory may feel that since nothing worse can happen, he might as well seek the conso-

lation of vodka. If a third of his pay has been docked, to pay for his drink he will be tempted to indulge in the widespread practice of privatizing state property by stealing from his workplace.

As with President Andropov's earlier efforts to invigorate the economy, the new decrees will be received with mixed feelings. Russians know that an improvement in labour discipline is necessary, but they want an exception to be made in their own case; the family comes before the state. Since shops and communal services are inadequate, the temptation to slip away from work to find scarce consumer goods will remain strong.

Such instructions from the top without fundamental reforms are usually ineffective. Last week frustrated economists leaked to Western journalists a secret study drafted for discussion by the Soviet leadership; it argues that the whole over-centralized system needs changing and condemns the vast bureaucracy, jealous of its privileges, for opposing the necessary reforms. It seems probable that these latest efforts to impose stricter labour discipline will merely inflate the already excessive number of inspectors - another unproductive sector of the economy.

Looking askance at rate-capping plan

From Professor S. A. Walkland

Sir, In the current argument about rate-capping by central Government and its effects on local democracy and accountability, I am on the side of the local authorities. This is not to deny that there is a problem. But there is a marked lack of discussion of what is at the real root of the matter, which is the lack of any real political accountability of a very large number of British local authorities.

Neither your otherwise good leading article of August 2 nor the Layfield committee examined this problem. This lack of accountability is directly traceable to the electoral system in force for local elections.

It is not that the issues of local spending do not get extensively discussed in local government election campaigns, but that conclusions reached after wide democratic argument, and which receive majority electoral support, more often than not cannot affect in any way the outcome of the election, which is in many areas a foregone conclusion. My own city of Sheffield - on the Government's list - is one of the best illustrations of the truth of this argument.

The way forward out of an apparent impasse is to change the local government electoral system to one of PR, but this is not a solution likely to come from this present Government nor from the Labour Party. Both have too much to lose.

Yours faithfully,
S. A. WALKLAND,
University of Sheffield,
Department of Political Theory and Institutions,
Sheffield,
South Yorkshire,
August 2.

From the Leader of Southwark Borough Council

Sir, Your leader writer on August 2 finds it difficult to feel much sympathy for the councillors of Southwark. Despite that I welcome your recognition that the Government White Paper plans are ridiculous.

MPs and Civil Service computers are never going to be able to make sensible decisions about local needs. There can be no replacement for the locally elected representative who lives in the community and is accountable to local people. The very idea of a councillor embodies the notion of someone who balances what the community wants and needs against what it can afford to pay. If we get that judgment wrong we do not get re-elected.

It is indicative of how out of touch the Government is that its proposals are condemned on constitutional grounds by every local authority association, irrespective of political control, and by academics and most newspapers. Perhaps a little sympathy for Southwark councillors is due. We have already experienced the heavy hand of Whitehall. We have had our planning powers over a major part of our borough removed and our land seized to be given to a non-elected development corporation. We have seen our efforts to consult the public about their wishes for the

form of development of parts of the borough - a statutory requirement - turned into a farce by ministers making decisions, such as the development of Hay's Wharf, without any consultation.

Our major problem is housing. We manage more than 62,500 properties and have 9,000 families waiting to get a council house and another 9,000 wanting a transfer. We have £9,500,000 in rent arrears as tenants struggle to balance their own budgets. We have thousands of empty properties we wish to bring into use. We have hundreds of squatted properties.

It is central Government that already restricts our investment in coping with these problems and prevents badly needed housebuilding and renovation. It was also decisions by central Government to encourage high-rise building which led to many of the problems we now have.

Nobody in their right mind believes any more that central Government knows best. That is what you have to believe to support the proposals of the White Paper on rates.

Yours etc,
ALAN R DAVIS, Leader,
Southwark Borough Council,
Town Hall,
Peckham Road, SE5,
August 3.

From Councillor C. A. Williams

Sir, I cannot share the view expressed in your leader (August 2) that it will be difficult to administer the Government's proposed "selective scheme" for limiting the rates.

The Government seems to have learnt from its past mistakes and has this time come up with proposals that are, in essence, quite simple.

While the calculation of GRE - the Government's assessment of what each council ought to be spending - is complex, the councils which will be subject to rate limitation will be those whose spending patterns will be clearly excessive on not only this, but also other criteria.

I do not share your fear that MPs might be overwhelmed by the task of satisfying themselves that the Secretary of State would be right to limit the rate rises in Lambeth. The assessment of need is a matter of judgment and something on which Conservatives and Labour members will have different views.

What will be clear and unarguable, if this council continues its present policy, is that expenditure and staffing levels are high compared with those of many other authorities.

What concerns me about the Government's proposals is that nothing will be done to limit expenditure in the 1984-85 financial year. My fear is that councils that are in a penalized area will have one "final fling" and the ratepayers will have to foot the bill.

Yours faithfully,
C. A. WILLIAMS,
Conservative finance spokesman,
London Borough of Lambeth,
Members' Room,
Town Hall,
Brixton Hill SW2,
August 3.

In-court conciliation

From Mr John M. Westcott

Sir, The Interdepartmental Committee on Conciliation, whose report has just been published, concludes that out-of-court conciliation schemes do not save money overall and therefore should not receive financial support from the Government. The Committee proposes that conciliation is best provided by in-court systems.

I write on behalf of a number of Bristol solicitors practicing in family law who have regularly referred clients to the Bristol Courts Family Conciliation Service - the first of the out-of-court conciliation agencies to be set up - during the four years of its existence.

If any of us had been asked by the Committee - and none of us was - we could have referred to many cases, particularly in custody or access disputes, where lengthy and expensive court proceedings have

been avoided with the help of BCFCs.

The Committee maintains that conciliation must be justified by reaching settlements, overlooking the fact (nowhere mentioned in the report) that in many cases, where there has been conciliation but no final settlement reached, issues have nevertheless been narrowed or identified and the subsequent task of the court simplified, thus saving costs.

The disadvantage of in-court conciliation is that it is only available to parties once divorce proceedings have begun. Out-of-court conciliation agencies offer the benefit of help to parties who are still reluctant to take that step. In fact, one in six of those who consulted BCFCs last year became reconciled - another fact not mentioned in the report.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN M. WESTCOTT,
14 Orchard Street, Bristol,
July 19.

Student unions

From Mr Paul M. Jowett

Sir, With all respect to Roger Scruton (feature, August 2), whose articles I find refreshingly radical despite their self-avowedly right-wing nature, does he have to liken every activity of the left in this country to the machinations of the pro-war German Nazis during their all-out contest for power?

Surely even the readers of the *Salisbury Review* expect a broader sweep of historical examples in literature aimed at bolstering and consolidating their views.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL M. JOWETT,
United Oxford & Cambridge University Club,
71 Pall Mall SW1.

Slaves in England

From Mr John Gillard Watson

Sir, It was in 1772, in the Somerset case, that Granville Sharp obtained the dictum from Mansfield that any slave, so soon as he sets foot in English territory, becomes free. This must necessarily apply to the wretched persons described in recent correspondence in your columns. Why, then, do these people not exercise their freedom?

One can hardly doubt that for a century or more after the Somerset case anyone enslaved by his country or elsewhere would indeed have been free, with the full protection of our laws. But today, what reliance can such slaves have that a craven Foreign Office will not forcibly return them to their country?

It is worth remembering that the 13th Amendment to the American

Yellow butterflies

From Mrs Alison Rans

Sir, It is now obvious that there has been and is still being a major invasion of immigrant Clouded Yellow butterflies into this country this year. There are so many of them that they add to butterfly-watchers' delight among our resident butterflies and sometimes appear as plentiful as the Large Whites, Brimstones and even the ubiquitous Small Tortoiseshells.

I usually see a few Clouded Yellows every summer, but it was surprising to see one flying over the village street as early as June 6 after a weekend of heavy thunderstorms and I and many friends have seen one or more every sunny day since. They stop and sup from many flowers as they fly inland from the coast - thistles, marjoram, scabious and red valerian as well as clovers and lucerne.

Yours &c,
ALISON RANS,
Honeyuckle Cottage,
Amberley,
Arundel,
West Sussex,
August 4.

It is worth remembering that the 13th Amendment to the American

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Other ways of eyeing countryside

From Mr C. P. Righton

Sir, Mr Hart has managed to confuse himself as to what he is driving at (feature, August 2). He calls it a hard criticism of farmers that their incomes rose in the last two years and then goes on to say that the return on capital is so low that only the very rich can afford to farm! Are we supposed to be making too much money or too little?

Perhaps someone who was not so intent on pursuing the politics of envy would have pointed out that farm incomes were halved in real terms in the previous five years. The net result is that real farm income in 1982 was still 20 per cent below the average level of the 1970s.

The value of land is really immaterial in this context. It tends to rise or fall in the longer term to reflect its earning capacity and it is a fact of history that the return of capital in agriculture has always been low. Farmers are perfectly well aware that they could make more money by selling up and investing the proceeds in gilts; it is fortunate for consumers and for the countryside that farmers are not solely concerned with profit.

It is no fault of farmers that they are unable to buy British combine harvesters and, so far as tractors are concerned, we exported £350m worth more than we imported last year.

To imply that farmers are being paid too much to produce food is to ignore the facts. The truth is that the real cost of food has been falling for years. There has, of course, been inflation but the rise in the prices received by farmers, averaging out at 7.1 per cent per annum between 1977 and 1982, compares very favourably with the 9.5 per cent for food, the 12.7 per cent for non-food items and the 14.3 per cent for average earnings. The continuing improvements in agricultural efficiency have meant that consumers now enjoy a greater variety of better food at less expense than ever before.

If it is accepted that this development is economically beneficial, then the valid question which Mr Hart could have asked is whether the results have justified the necessary changes in the countryside. The emotional comparison of English fields with a "vas prairie" is hard to comment on objectively. We all regret the passing of the familiar. The simple fact is, however, that our countryside has continuously changed throughout the centuries to meet changing circumstances.

Neolithic enclosures? Roman villas? Open fields? Enclosures? Which is the "natural" form for the British countryside? Are we seriously expected to farm economically in the 20th century with the methods of the 18th?

Yours faithfully,
C. P. RIGHTON, Deputy President,
The National Farmers' Union,
Agriculture House,
Knightsbridge, SW1.

From Mrs Susan Ranson

Sir, Perhaps Mr Hart (feature, August 2) would like to visit me. I

live on what is now a small farm. We have hedges, and we still got snowed up. Our birdscarer has a time switch which turns it off at night. My garden is destroyed by the nettles, twitch, goose grass, convulvulus, speedwell and brambles which invade it from the surrounding fields.

We have poppies; I am not sure we ever had marigolds or does he mean corn marigold? The land has always been unsuitable for orchards. We have owls, kestrels, partridges and hares. Our machines are small and most of them are old. The mice come into the house in the winter, and I have even found shrew footprints in a covered butter dish. We need to fence the fox from the ducks and chickens and we have rabbits.

We have planted more trees than Dutch elm disease has killed and a straw chopper makes straw burning a much less messy affair. We have small fields and haven't bought a new tractor for years. We have two ponds, one of which is very wild. I regret we cannot claim the farm is a wilderness, but our income fell by 45 per cent last year. Members of this family belong to the National Trust, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, the Council for the Protection of Rural England, the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group, and the local Natural History Society.

Perhaps when he visits Mr Hart will be able to convince me that all novelists and political advisers do not produce inaccurate and unwanted verbiage which has to be disposed of at public expense and that, as they are far fewer in number than readers of the popular press and the electorate, public money should no longer be used to subsidise this selfish minority.

Yours faithfully,
SUSAN RANSON,
Gordons Lodge,
Ashton,
Northampton,
August 2.

Night time 'nuisance'

From Sir George Heygate

Sir, Mr Maslen, of the NFU, made a fair point (July 26) in his letter in response to Mr Berram's complaints (July 22). So far as harvesting is concerned, my sympathy is with the farmers.

But what does Mr Maslen say to the householder who has to suffer an explosive bird-scarer going off in the adjoining field every three or four minutes, from and before dawn to an hour after dusk, for weeks (or even months) on end?

Such an experience is by no means uncommon in this part of England. That sort of disturbance can hardly be said to last for "a very few hours per year" or to be "brief".

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE HEYGATE,
Willow Grange,
Wissitt,
Halesworth,
Suffolk,
July 28.

Rupert Brooke's grave

From Major Douglas MacRae-Brown

Sir, As you mentioned Rupert Brooke's birthday among today's anniversaries (August 3) I thought your readers might be interested to know that a marble plaque, engraved with his fifth war sonnet, was placed at the foot of his grave last month.

Brooke was buried in an olive grove in a most inaccessible part of the island of Skyros. A beautiful marble monument was conveyed there in 1920 by Stanley Casson, the archaeologist, who took three weeks to install it. The only inscription it bears, apart from the poet's name, is in Greek. This was originally

composed by a Greek interpreter, who wrote it in pencil on a wooden cross just before the internment on April 23, 1915.

It is worth noting, too, that the physical task of embedding the plaque with professional skill against the plinth on which the monument rests was carried out voluntarily by the Mayor of Skyros, Mr Fioulis, and two leading citizens of the island, one of whom was a local master mason. I was privileged to be there.

Yours faithfully,
D. MACRAE-BROWN,
Meads School of English for Foreign Students
2 Old Orchard Road,
Eastbourne,
August 3.

Soviet 'moles'

From Mr Malcolm Muggeridge

Sir, I was greatly interested by the letter in your issue of July 25 from Professor Roderick Floud about accusations that his father, the late Bernard Floud, MP, had been a Soviet agent in the vein of Blunt, Burgess, Maclean, Philby, etc. etc. Bernard Floud and I became friends in 1940 at Mythen, Hunts, when we were both privates in what was then called Field Security and became the Intelligence Corps. There was, I know, some sort of hold-up in his getting a commission, but in due course, as I was given to understand, full clearance came from MI5 and he appeared in a particularly smart officer's uniform.

He and I had many arguments, and certainly he had strong leftist views to which he gave ardent expression. Yet I never detected, and looking back cannot recall, any intimation in our talks that he had any special fancy for the USSR under Stalin.

He was an attractive and gifted person; I liked him and enjoyed his company, and when our military service paths separated we corresponded and occasionally met. I remember meeting his charming wife-to-be. Undoubtedly, there was some sort of conflict going on inside him, and this may well have concerned divided loyalties.

In any case, I heartily agree with his son that the time has come for releasing for publication and historical presentation all the data concerning espionage in the earlier decades of this century, especially in the thirties and forties. Further speculation can be unjust and hurtful and anyway is becoming unbearably tedious.

Yours etc,
MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE,
Park Cottage,
Robertsbridge,
East Sussex,
July 28.

Innings closed

From Mr Robert Brooke

Sir, I was interested in the correspondence (July 21) prompted by the New Zealand cricket team's scoring 544 without the aid of an individual victim. This was beaten when Essex scored 560-9 against Sussex at Leyton in 1933, with a highest individual innings of 93, and at Taunton in 1930, when Somerset totalled 545-9 against Hampshire with a highest score of 88.

However the accolade must go to Nottinghamshire. Against Derbyshire at Derby in August, 1899, six of their batsmen exceeded the half-century, but the best individual contribution to their all-out total of 581 was William Gunn's 90.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT BROOKE, Editor,
The Cricket Statistician,
4 Milton Road,
Bentley Heath,
Solihull, West Midlands.

Pointing the way

From Mr David H. R. Yorke

Sir, As part of the Government's spending cuts have secret restrictions been placed on the supplies of paint for punctuation marks by signwriters?

A journey last week yielded three signs whose meaning would have been made clearer (or indeed reversed) by some punctuation after the initial warning or exhortation.

Near the entrance to Ragley Hall is the delightful "Lands drive slowly". By the towpath of the South Oxford canal lurks the more sinister "Sheep dogs will be shot". In my neighbouring village of Lindfield a traffic sign proclaims "Give way markings erased" - should I stop or not?

Yours in confusion (comma),
DAVID YORKE,
Holford Manor,
North Chailey, Sussex,
August 2.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

HM YACHT BRITANNIA
August 8: The Duke of Edinburgh, accompanied by The Princess Anne, Mrs. Mark Phillips, embarked on HM Yacht Britannia this morning.

The Queen was represented by General Sir Rodney Moore (Chief Steward of Hampton Court Palace) at the funeral of Major Sir Geoffrey Eastwood (formerly Chief Steward of Hampton Court Palace) which was held at Mortlake Crematorium this morning.

Lady Egremont gave birth to a son in London on Sunday, July 31.

Birthdays today

The Rev Colin Buchanan, 46, Mr. J. Rutterfield, 54, Sir Cuthbert Clegg, 70, Sir Frank Cooper, 78, Mr. Tam Dalyell, MP, 51, Baroness Denny, 50, Mr. Ahmed, 51, Mr. J. Jaffer, 74, Sir Christopher Laidlaw, 74, Dame Elizabeth Lane, 78, Mr. Philip Markin, 61, Mr. Rod Laver, 45, Rear-Admiral G. C. Ross, 83, Solomon, 81, Major-General Sir Christopher Welby-Everard, 74, Mr. J. V. Wellesley, 50, Lord Young of Dallingston, 68.

Scientific Instrument Makers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Scientific Instrument Makers' Company for the ensuing year: Master: Mr M. H. W. Gull; Senior Warden: Mr G. B. Savage; Junior Warden: Mr G. G. Zahler.

University news

London
Mr Kenneth Taylor, the first holder of the British Heart Foundation chair of cardiac surgery at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School, took up his professorship on August 1. A £500,000 endowment for the establishment of the chair was presented to the school last month by Sir Cyril Clarke, the British Heart Foundation's chairman of council. The foundation is also to make substantial annual grants towards the cost of running the chair, the second in a series of chairs in the foundation at Hammersmith Hospital.

LSE
Professor Michael J. Wise, professor of geography, has been appointed Professor of the school for two years from October, in succession to Professor A. C. L. Day.

Manchester

UMIST
Dr J. O. Williams, reader in chemistry at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has been appointed to a chair in chemistry at UMIST. He succeeds Emeritus Professor P. G. Ashmore.

Other appointments
Professor R. C. McManus, FRS, and Dr A. J. Wainwright, FRS, have been appointed to chairs in European studies and modern languages.

Wales

Dr Gwynne Edwards, reader in romance studies at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, and Dr D. R. J. Owen, reader in the department of civil engineering at the University College of Swansea, have been appointed to personal chairs.

Reading
Dr A. B. Lloyd, department of classics and ancient history, University College of Swansea, has been appointed to a chair in classical studies in the department of classical studies at Reading.

Dr John Barrett, senior lecturer in zoology at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has been appointed to the chair of zoology at Aberystwyth.

Dr B. Ralph, PhD, ScD, lecturer in the department of metallurgy and materials science at Cambridge University, has been appointed to the chair in metallurgy and materials science at University College Cardiff.

Bristol
Professor R. A. Peace, professor of Russian studies at Hull University, has been appointed to the new chair in Russian studies.

G. W. Brandt has been appointed to a personal chair in radio, film and television studies from August 1. Professor P. H. Pettit is to be an emeritus professor on his retirement in October.

Benjamin Meaker visiting professorships: Professor P. W. Bell, professor of accounting and economics at Rice University, Houston, (April-May, 1984), and Professor D. W. Glegg, professor of law, Australian National University (one term in 1983-84).

Grants
Senior and Engineering Research Council £25,000 to Dr P. D. Fendley for research in electronic materials. £10,000 to Dr M. J. G. Cantow and P. S. G. Cantow for research in electronic materials. £10,000 to Dr M. J. G. Cantow and P. S. G. Cantow for research in electronic materials.

Strathclyde
Dr Brian Culshaw, reader in electronics at University College London, has been appointed professor of electronics.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Vice-Admiral Anthony Sanders Tippet, Flag Officer Portsmouth and Port Admiral Portsmouth to be Chief of Fleet Support in December, in succession to Vice-Admiral Sir James Kennon.

Mr Brian Marjoribanks, the BBC Radio sports presenter, to be head of the Independent Broadcasting Authority in Scotland.

Mr David Mills, an industrial chemist and process engineer, to be the first Chief Inspector of Hazardous Wastes. He will head a new inspectorate aimed at encouraging high and consistent standards of waste management which will advise local authorities and private firms.

Mr Michael A. R. Oakley, assistant Bursar at Eton College, to be the Secretary to the Girls' Public Day School Trust on the retirement of Mr Harry M. Evans, in January 1984.

WRAC commissions

Lieutenant-General Sir Roland Gurr, Military Secretary, officiated at the commissioning ceremony held on Thursday at the Women's Royal Army Corps College, Camberley. Awards were won by the following:

Conduct award, Officer, Cadet Sergeant Deborah Hill (1st Lt. of Higher Ed. in the Royal Army Medical Corps).

Conduct award, Sergeant, Private Fiona Frost (1st Lt. of Higher Ed. in the Royal Army Medical Corps).

Conduct award, Sergeant, Private Sharon Dwyer (1st Lt. of Higher Ed. in the Royal Army Medical Corps).

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Latest wills

Mr Joseph Frederick Burrell, of Wimbledon, south-west London, solicitor, partner of Farrer and Co., Lincolns Inn Fields, from 1938 to 1976, and solicitor to the Duchy of Cornwall from 1972 to 1976, left estate valued at £940,624 net.

Mrs Nowell Mary Johnson, of Canterbury, Kent, left estate valued at £300,319 net. She left £1,000 to the Morning Star Staff Social Fund, in memory of all the friends of her late husband, the Very Rev Dr Hewlett Johnson, former Dean of Canterbury, who worked so faithfully with him when the paper was known as the Daily Worker on whose board he served.

Mr Patrick Oliver Mander, of Notting Hill, west London, who died intestate, left estate valued at £445,308 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid): **Brooks**, Mr Robert, of Oldham, Greater Manchester, cotton waste merchant, left estate valued at £206,462 net. **Davies**, Mr Albert Oswald, of Little Missenden, Buckinghamshire, left estate valued at £282,589 net.

Evans, Mr Eric Llewellyn, of Pinner, company director, left estate valued at £236,262 net. **Hardy**, Major Richard Somers Angus, of Tamworth, Staffordshire, left estate valued at £231,014 net. **Harris**, Mr Joseph Clifford, of Houghton on the Hill, Leicestershire, left estate valued at £281,661 net.

Joel, Mr Henry, of Finchley, north London, left estate valued at £253,776 net. **Knights**, Mr Frederick Samuel, of Fleckney, Leicestershire, left estate valued at £236,364 net. **Morton**, Mr Thomas, of Ashbourne, Derbyshire, left estate valued at £201,366 net.

Pedlow, Mrs Josephine Lindley, of Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, left estate valued at £265,695 net. **Perrett**, Miss Edith Constance, of Eastbourne, East Sussex, left estate valued at £252,714 net.

Rye, Mr Robert Stephen, of Woolpit, Suffolk, left estate valued at £275,608 net. **Snow**, Mrs Queenie Gwendoline Elizabeth, of Andover, Hampshire, left estate valued at £207,579 net.

Barnard, Mrs Betty Clare, of Stratford-upon-Avon, left estate valued at £452,258 net. **Bell**, Mr Stanley Moore, of Goring on Thames, Berkshire, left estate valued at £686,308 net. **Hill**, Mr Norman Edward, of Putney, south-west London, left estate valued at £217,392 net.

Levin, Dr Alfred Abraham, of Lewisham, London, left estate valued at £458,569 net. **Wheeler**, Mr Herbert Henry, of Yeovil, Somerset, intestate, left estate valued at £227,441 net.

£5,000 bond winners

The £5,000 winners in the August Premium Bonds draw were:

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THE ARTS

Television

Curious character

On paper it must have looked promising: on the one hand a glamorous cosmopolitan from international showbiz (sic, one feels), a former child star with all the neuroses, presumably, and deprivations inevitable in the pursuit of such careers; on the other, one of the professional, loquacious Celts so beloved of the electronic media which have long confused garrulousness with eloquence, the profit with the profound.

In the event, Penda Clark's confrontation with Dr Anthony Clare in *Motives* (BBC 2) slipped down as blandly and wholesomely as junk. The interrogator seemed baffled by the show-business characteristic of having more skin than Peer Gynt's onion, especially when Miss Clark, affable and self-possessed, resolutely refused him any glimpse of inner Angst. Was she curious about other people's lives? "Yes, I am," yes," she averred, doubtfully, producing no evidence. Did she feel guilty? "Yes, there is quite a lot of guilt, now you come to mention it." "You've found exactly the right word," she reassured Dr Clare soothingly, and for a moment the roles of analyst and subject were reversed.

With obvious relief Dr Clare learnt that her father had wanted a boy. Her early life, he

hopefully suggested, "must have been turbulent confusion." But despite a Pinfold-like interlude of hearing voices in her late teens, the star maintained that, compared with Sammy Davis Jr, say, or Barbra Streisand, she was "fairly normal".

The comparison was a clue to the programme's failure. Even Miss Clark, looking as if she could scarcely have lived the forty years she has spent in the profession, hardly claims to be in the same league; but then that might explain her normality. Otherwise, psychological training abounded. Adolescence was "not a good time," her husband curiously recalled her father. Despite residence in several countries she considered herself to be at home "on stage", with an audience, lights and preferably a microphone. Ruthlessly Dr Clare resorted to frontal, if unoriginal, assault. "You epitomize a great dilemma," he insisted, "working and family".

The modesty of her reply was revealing: "I don't think I've got very much talent", is the unneurotic self-assessment of Sally Clark, from Ewell, made good. Fans will be pleased at her balanced togetherness; but it makes for dull television.

Martin Hoyle

Galleries

Gardens of grace and charm

Masquerade

Museum of London

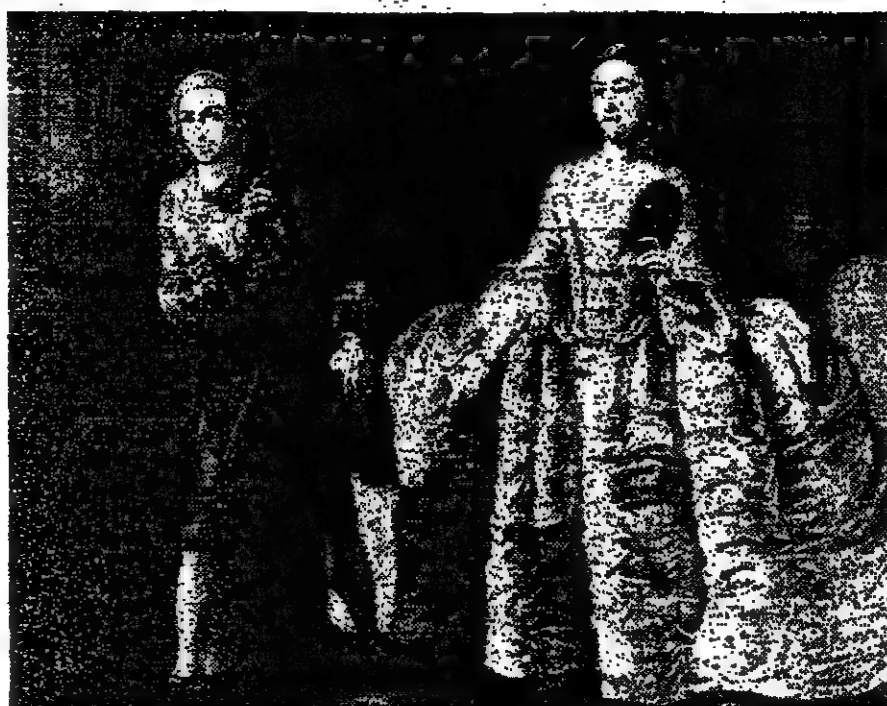
The Japanese Print Since 1900

British Museum

Fortunately, perhaps, the forlorn cry of "But is it Art?" is seldom these days heard in our land. Of course, loftily theoretical considerations of the name and nature of art have their place, but as a hurdle in the way of response to the thing before one they do tend to waste rather a lot of time. Or did, for, after conceptual and minimal art, who is going to worry too much about whether a pot or a photograph or a popular print can qualify? Indeed, we even have a further let-out clause proposed: if the individual works exhibited are of dubious status, it is quite possible that the exhibition itself may be a work of art, and its organizer the true artist.

I doubt if the Masquerade show which has finally opened at the Museum of London (after a two-week hiccup with the air-conditioning) and runs until October 2 would make such pretensions claims for itself. And yet it is a perfect example of that type of show, somewhere between an art exhibition and a history lesson, for which high claims have recently been made. What it attempts to do is to recreate for us the look and the sound and the atmosphere of that peculiarly eighteenth-century obsession, the masked ball, and all that went to cater for it. In England, and particularly in London, the most familiar by-product was the pleasure garden. Initially haunts of the grand (visiting royalty, we learn, were permitted to keep their masks on after everyone else had been required to take them off, which must have made for a rather obtrusive form of anonymity), they later went down in the world and became, as *The Ticket-of-Leave Man* makes clear, haunts of rogues and vagabonds before they were finally swept away. Who now remembers gay Cremorne, the poet plaintively inquired, and indeed today the names of Vauxhall and Ranelagh have very different associations: even the Festival of Britain's brave attempt at Battersea went the way of its more illustrious predecessors.

But records and reminders of many sorts survive, and they are assembled here



Meeting at the ball: Francis Hayman's *David Garrick and Hannah Pritchard in 'The Suspicious Husband'*

in a show of singular grace and charm. Though there are arguably no paintings of first rank, we can explore a number of still attractive byways of eighteenth-century portraiture, and finally enough we are frequently reminded of the earlier paintings in the *Art of Cricket* show: if family groups and individual portraits (especially of teenage boys) were liable to be decorated with the accoutrements of cricket, to the extent that it became almost a sub-genre, here we have another, parallel sub-genre, the masquerade portrait or portrait group, with the young and glamorous at least clutching masks, and maybe wearing a whole elaborate fancy dress. Even the painters - Hayman, Zoffany, Benjamin West, or at least attrib - are often the same. We can admire the most popular historical styles assumed in paintings like Zoffany's portrait of John, Lord Mountrian in Van Dyke costume or Thomas Hudson's portrait of Mary Panion, Duchess of Ancaster dressed after a Rubens. We can even see some original costumes, listen to the music they would have heard, see what nasty things Hogarth and Rowlandson had to say about such diversions, and still sensibly wish we were there.

There is unlikely to be much question on the status of the works in *The Japanese Print Since 1900* at the British Museum until September 11 - even though it starts with the bloodthirsty jingoism of popular journalistic prints recording Japanese victories in the wars with China and Russia at the turn of the century. Even these, to be fair, show a remarkable ability, which seems to be specifically Japanese, of seeing even the most unlikely subjects in terms of elegant (and possibly heartless)

aesthetic effect. Thereafter the work divides down the middle, between those artists who chug determinedly to the traditional subjects as well as the traditional forms, as though art alone could keep the West and the modern world at bay, and those who with equal enthusiasm embraced the West and its ways, and sought, even while continuing to employ the familiar techniques of the colour woodcut, to revolutionize the Japanese way of representing reality.

As one might expect, the most interesting prints are often those by artists who contrive somehow to straddle the two cultures. A print like Kampo Yoshikawa's *Early Morning Mist at Sanjo Ohashi* (1924), with its reverberations between East and West - the stylistic affiliations may be French, but with that segment of the French school which had been radically influenced by Japanese art a generation or two earlier - at once banishes all doubts about the health of clinging even so far to the past, while Fujita's prints, though frequently made in the West, retain throughout a strong sense of his eastern heritage. Later we have extraordinary contrasts between Sumio Kawakami's immediately postwar but backward-looking series *Scenes of Last Tokyo*, and the amazing original creations of Reika Iwami's abstract prints, with their intricate combinations of colour and embossing. If after this, most of the Japanese prints shown from the last two decades look disappointingly as though they could have been made anywhere in the world, that is probably just one of the penalties of jet-age communication.

John Russell Taylor

Concerts

Fires of London

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Until Mozart came along, anyone writing string quartets was bound to imitate Haydn, in rather the same way Peter Maxwell Davies has planted his musical personality on his particular ensemble, the Fires of London, and in turn his music has been partly shaped by the association. For composer, players and audiences it is an entirely beneficial relationship, but it may not be so for other composers writing for the group, be they so eminent as Elliott Carter, whose *Triple Duo* on Sunday, though it came wheeling into the Albert Hall in an arc of sustained imaginative energy, was not totally untroubled by the difficulty of not being Davies.

The problem is that any rhetorical gesture or formal development, coming from these players, almost inevitably sends one into Davies's world. It is a problem that had been apparent earlier in this concert in *Cimmerian Nocturne* by the young Philip Grange, though that piece certainly showed a composer who has his own ideas and knows how to make them work. Carter, of course, nearly 50 years older than Grange, has a good deal more of a musical self to help him along, and the challenge of Davies's nearness seems to have made the *Triple Duo* even more emphatically characteristic than is usual.

Most of it is fast, much of it very fast: it must have been a Herculean task for the players to have brought it to this pitch of invigoration within a few months of first seeing it (they gave the world premiere in New York on St George's Day). It is also determinedly abstract.

Carter speaks, as often before, of a dialogue among different characters, here taken by the three duos of strings, woodwind and piano-percussion, but it is exceedingly hard to put words to what they say, except perhaps in the middle when the tempo slows and the strings provide a cushioned bed for the others to plunk star-sounds on, or at the end when the switch is thrown on a new sparkling interplay just as it begins. Otherwise, events move so fast that one seems to have lived through

several epics, successive and simultaneous, and yet the clock shows only 20 minutes have passed.

Another 20 went unexpectedly agreeably in the company of Davies's *Revelation and Fall* where, notwithstanding Mary Thomas's still hair-raising fit of vocal madness, the ear was opened by John Carewe's direction to this score's immense subtlety and exact purpose.

Paul Griffiths

RPO/Bernard Barbican

Raymond Gubbay reaches the audiences other concert promoters cannot reach - or have lost interest in reaching. Let no one say that the Barbican cannot attract people: on Sunday a queue that stretched most of the way round Level 3 was turned away as the Royal Philharmonic played to a packed house.

The concert was scarcely unusual for its repertoire, but it brought a conductor, Andre Bernard, whom we are more used to hearing as a trumpeter, and a soloist, Jack Rothstein, whom we are more used to hearing as a leader. Bernard offered Beethoven's *Leonora Act 3* and the Fifth Symphony - and Vaughan Williams: both composers were characterized with a flamboyance of gesture and wild abandon of expression that would surely have amazed them.

The procedure almost worked in the *Leonora* Overture because Bernard's technique - obviously studied at the Leonard Bernstein School of Balletically Mimed Interpretation - though somewhat imprecise, at least seemed to arouse the RPO to fury. In the Tallis Fantasia, on the other hand, the attempt to paint glorious reddening sunsets around Vaughan Williams's simple, affecting treatment of Tallis's melody was unhappy. In Max Bruch's famous First Concerto, Jack Rothstein was not the most smooth or silken soloist it is possible to imagine, but his playing had an unaffected strength and directness.

Nicholas Kenyon

Howard Devoto

Lyceum

Howard Devoto is nothing if not perverse. He was co-founder of Manchester's seminal pop punk group Buzzcocks but, within weeks of sniffling success, left to pursue a more languid career with Magazine. Just when Magazine were consolidating their appeal as an influential experimental party Devoto called halt again and embarked on the project *Lark Variations of a Dream*, a collection of quirky fantasies with existential overtones and ascending melodic structures.

This album forms the basis of his Lyceum show when he was assisted by dual-keyboards, sax, guitar, rhythm section and Pamela Kifer, a back-up singer

Rock

whose impromptu display of semaphore was slightly more amusing than her vocal contributions.

Devoto's admirers were out in force to witness their English eccentric indulge in his brand of self-deprecating whimsy but even they seemed a trifle bothered and bored at the lack of imagination displayed on stage. Devoto's funny-peculiar ramblings do not work well live. His singing is monotonous and his band appear shackled by the leader's desire to extinguish what pop sensibility he has. Ironically, the more accessible Magazine songs drew the best reaction, though "Song from under the Floorboards" and "Permafrost" lost their original shock value and blended into the staggeringly average quality of the set.

Max Bell

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US rate rise sets tone

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Aug. 1. Dealings end, Aug. 12. Contango Day, Aug. 15. Settlement Day, Aug. 22.

Higher US interest rates kept the big City institutions on the sidelines yesterday as the equity market opened the second leg of the account on a dull note.

Citybank was the first in the queue with a rise of 1/2 a point to 11 per cent after the latest US money supply figures over the weekend. On the foreign exchange, the pound responded with a gain of 0.5 cents to \$1.4905.

Gilts also put up a good performance, ending the day on a high note with rises of up to 75p at the longer end of the market in the absence of a new "tap" stock being announced by the Bank of England on Friday.

The FT Index marked time for much of the day, but closed 1.7 down at 721.3 as Wall Street opened with a fall of more than 13 points in early trade.

Leading industrials closed mixed with penny gains in Allied-Lyons at 147p, BICC at 230p, GEC at 217p, Marks and Spencer at 198p, P & O at 162p, ahead of figures later this week.

The biggest gain of the day was seen in BOC Group, 10p higher at 241p, also awaiting figures.

Leading oil shares continued to respond well to the prospect of a higher price for Russian crude oil. BP added 8p to 418p, after 412p, Shell 2p to 396p, Ultramar 13p to 697p and

Boots is expected to confirm on Friday that it has received the go-ahead to market Ibuprofen, the active ingredient in its anti-rheumatic drug, *Brufen*, over-the-counter in the United Kingdom. Analysts estimate the deal could be worth about £100m a year to the group, which has already applied for permission over in the United States. Yesterday the shares dipped 1p to 170p.

Lasmo 3p to 346p. But it was the second liners with interests in the Irish Sea which continued to dominate sentiment.

Atlantic Resources, which has more than doubled in price over the past week, kept a further 97p to 445p. The market

is waiting with bated breath for an announcement within the next couple of days from the company, hoping to assess the size of the find.

Aran Energy, also with interests in the Irish Sea, rose 18p to 52p, while Moray Firth gained 5p to 68p.

But most prices closed below their best levels of the day as profit-taking crept in after hours. Fitzwilliam with a 24 per cent stake in Atlantic also joined in the act adding 8p to 52p.

The TR Trustees Corp has increased its stake in Essex Lighting with the purchase of an extra 200,000 shares. It now holds 10.8 per cent of the equity. Shares of Essex closed unchanged at 241p.

Mr M. McLean, chairman of Robert Moss, has been granted an option along with several of his colleagues to buy up to 317,000 shares in the company (amounting to 2.3 per cent of the equity) until September 15.

Mr McLean already owns over 20 per cent of the shares. The announcement wiped 3p from the shares at 60p.

Steel stockholder Helical Bar has received an approach which it says might lead to a bid. Helical refused to give the name.

Brokers Hoare Govett has just published its latest circular on Hanson Trust, which it describes as undervalued in the medium term. For the present year Hoare is looking for pretax profits of £84m followed by about £105m next year. The shares slipped 2p to 239p.

Of the other party, but the shares responded with a jump of 17p to 63p, where the group is valued at just under £2m.

Commercial Union rose to 163p ahead of interim figures tomorrow. The market is hoping for pretax profits of £30m against £15m, despite warnings of sharply reduced

profits from brokers E. B. Savory Mullin.

Shares of Ocean Transport & Trading held steady at 96p ahead of full year figures today. The market is looking for a drop in pretax profits to about £5m against £11.8m last time. But after the sale of the group's 58 per cent stake in Straits Steamship for £88m, the market might be pleasantly surprised when the figures are revealed. The group is reported to have used the cash to pay off its growing debt mountain last estimated at about £90m.

After pulling out of the race for British Industrial & General Investment Trust, the Atlanta, Baltimore and Chicago Regional Investment Trust appears to be seeking attention on the Shanghai Investment Trust. Yesterday it announced it has bought an extra 22,000 shares in Straits, taking its holding to 6.9 per cent.

Bid speculation was good for renewed buying of shares in UBM Group the West Country builders' merchant, 3p higher at 94p. Market gossip has been talking of a bid of 110p a share and reporting heavy overseas support.

WALL STREET
PRICES & COMMENT
THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

1982/83 High Low Company	Price	Ch'ge	%	1982/83 High Low Company	Price	Ch'ge	%
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Investment
and
FinanceCity Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 721.3 down 1.7
 FT 100: 79.23 up 0.20
 Bargains: 19.712
 Datastream US\$ Leaders
 Index: 98.16 up 0.49
 New York: Dow Jones
 Average (midday): 1169.97
 down 13.32
 Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones
 Index: 8,960.00 down 1.09
 Hong Kong: Hang Seng
 Index: 1,028.00 down 0.25
 Amsterdam: 148.8 up 0.7
 Sydney: AO Index: 672.1
 down 8.2
 down 2.4
 Frankfurt: Commerzbank
 Index: 946.2 down 18.0
 Brussels: General In-
 dex: 131.26 down 1979
 Paris: CAC Index: 130.4
 down 1.0
 Zurich: SKA General: 295.7
 down 0.1

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
 Sterling \$1.4905 UP 50pts
 Index 84.5 up 0.2
 DM 4.02 up 0.325
 FF 12.0950 up 0.09500
 Yen 354.50 up 2.0
NEW YORK CLOSE
 Sterling \$1.4935
INTERNATIONAL
 ECUR 568255
 SDRE 704147

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
 Bank base rates 9%
 Finance houses base rate 10
 Discount market loans week
 fixed 8%
 3 month interbank 10-9%
Euro-currency rates:
 3 month dollar 10 1/4-10 1/2%
 3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/2%
 3 month FF 16-15%
US rates:
 Bank prime rate 10.50
 Fed funds 9%
 Treasury long bond 9 1/8-9 1/2%
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
 Export Finance Scheme IV
 Average reference rate for
 interest period 6 July to 2
 August, 1983 inclusive: 9.989
 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
 \$410.50pm \$408.50
 close \$408.25-409 (E274-
 274.50)
New York close: \$408.50
 Krugerrand (per coin):
 \$420.50-422 (E282.50-283.50)
 Sovereigns (new):
 \$95-97 (E64.50-65.25)
 *Excludes VAT

TODAY

Intelligence: Aaronson, Adams
 and Gibbons, Barstow Eves,
 Commercial Union, Fleming
 Mercantile Inv, Heywood Wil-
 liams Grp, W Jackson, Ocean
 Transport and Trading, Ren-
 now Inc, Rotaflex, Smith and
 Nighaw.
Finals: Crouch Grp, Utd
 Packaging.
Economic statistics: Pro-
 visional figures of vehicle
 production (July). Central
 Government transaction (in-
 cluding borrowing requirement -
 July). London clearing banks
 monthly statement (mid-July).
 Provisional estimates of mon-
 etary aggregates (mid-July).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

Charter Consolidated, Caxton
 Suite, London International
 Press Centre, 76 Shoe Lane,
 EC4 (noon).

NOTEBOOK

Tendering finished yesterday
 for shares in the Farmers' Meat
 Company which is aiming to
 buy out the £4.9m ordinary
 share capital of FMC, the meat
 trading company. A minimum
 £7m must be raised if the
 scheme is to get off the
 ground.
International Systems and
Controls, the American de-
 lices electronics company
 which went public in London
 last October is returning to
 the market for another £43m via an
 offer for sale by tender of 34.6
 million shares. Why did it
 decide not to issue the shares
 by way of rights and should
 investors subscribe? Page 14.
Guinness sold two business-
 es yesterday which had been
 trading under the company's
 umbrella, but had nothing to
 do with the drinks trade. Guinness
 gained £1,700,000 for disposing
 of Morrison Son and Jones
 (overseas), a cosmetics and
 pharmaceutical group operating
 mainly in Africa and the Far
 East, and Jackel (UK), a
 Northumberland based plastics
 business.
 Brewers battle, page 16

Revised statistics excluding oil refining show lower input prices

Slight fall in manufacturing costs
lifts hopes for holding inflationBy Frances Williams,
Economics Correspondent

Government hopes of keep-
 ing inflation below 6 per cent
 for the rest of the year were
 lifted yesterday by news that the
 cost of fuel and basic materials
 bought in by manufacturing
 industry fell last month, while
 prices for goods leaving the
 factories are rising only slowly.

Another boost for ministers
 came from revised figures
 confirming that business in the
 shops reached new highs in
 June, fuelled by record con-
 sumer credit.

Manufacturers' input costs
 fell last month by 0.6 per cent
 after a 0.2 per cent increase in
 June, cutting the 12-monthly
 increase in costs from 7.3 to 6.4
 per cent and reversing for the
 first time the upward drift in the

MANUFACTURING PRODUCER PRICES

(1980=100)	Output prices (index)	Materials and fuels prices
1982 July	118.3	115.8
Aug	118.6	115.0
Sept	119.3	115.4
Oct	118.7	116.5
Nov	120.0	119.0
Dec	120.8	122.8
1983 Jan	121.2	124.1
Feb	121.7	125.4
Mar	122.4	124.2
Apr	123.6	123.1
May	124.3	123.8
June	124.8	124.0
July	124.8	123.2

Provisional
Source: Department of Trade and Industry

annual rate since it touched its
 nadir of 3.6 per cent last
 November.

Last month's figures mark

the introduction of a new series
 of statistics on input and output
 prices - which use a changed
 definition of manufacturing
 industry to exclude oil refining.
 This has been reclassified as
 part of an "energy industries"
 sector.

The change has a big impact
 on the measurement of input
 prices because the crude oil
 used by oil refining accounted for
 a quarter of the index, making
 it sensitive to move-
 ments in oil prices and the
 value of sterling against the
 dollar in which the oil is priced.

Under the old series input
 prices would have risen by 0.4
 per cent last month, reflecting
 the higher sterling price of crude
 oil as the pound depreciated
 against the dollar. The 12-
 monthly increase would have

RETAIL SALES AND CREDIT

(1976=100)	Sales by volume	New credit extended £m
1981	105.5	8,967
1982	108.2	9,310
1982 Q2	108.8	2,210
Q3	108.9	2,396
Q4	110.7	2,548
1983 Q1	111.1	2,579
Q2	113.6	2,597
1983 April	112.9	812
May	113.7	885
June	114.0	900

Source: Dept of Trade and Industry

been 3.9 per cent, down from
 4.4 per cent in June.

Oil products costs used by
 manufacturing for the new
 definition which also counts in
 for the first time slaughterhouses,
 photographic laboratories

and some quarrying activities)
 are included in the input index,
 however, with a weight of about
 13 per cent.

The cost of Materials for the
 food processing industry, the
 biggest items on the input
 index, accounting for more than
 a third are the main cause of
 last month's fall.

The prices of goods leaving
 the factories rose by 0.2 per cent,
 0.4 per cent on the old series),
 the same as the previous
 month, while the annual rate of
 increase fell to 5.5 per cent (6.5
 per cent) from 6.0 per cent (7.2
 per cent) in June.

Factory gate inflation appears
 to have shown little change
 since the beginning of the year,
 suggesting that companies are
 using profit margins to cushion
 the effect of fluctuations in
 sterling on input costs.

Fraser offers Smith
£80,000 full-time

By Philip Robinson

Professor Roland Smith is
 thinking of becoming full-time
 chairman of the House of Fraser
 stores group which owns
 Harrods.

For the past three years he
 has held the post part-time at
 £50,000 a year. When he was
 appointed a director, it was said
 he would devote about two days
 a week to the job.

The move is behind the new,
 secret, and much larger employ-
 ment package offered to him by
 Fraser board last month.

It is understood to give him a
 60 per cent pay rise on a five-
 year pensionable salary of
 £80,000 a year. To fund a
 pension scheme at that pay
 level will cost the Fraser group
 several hundred thousand
 pounds.

In addition, Professor Smith
 is believed to have been offered
 an executive share option
 scheme, a London house, and a
 car with chauffeur.

The last Fraser accounts
 show Professor Smith holding
 1,000 Fraser shares and not
 qualifying for the company's
 profit-linked share plan.

When he was appointed to
 the Fraser board in August
 1980, Professor Smith unseated
 Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowland,
 a deputy chairman of Fraser. Mr
 Rowland's Lomrho group is
 Fraser's largest single share-
 holder with almost a third of
 the shares.

Professor Smith was ap-
 pointed by the City financial
 institution, which hoped he
 would stave off a takeover bid
 from Lomrho and prevent it
 from gaining creeping control.

In the eyes of most observers
 he has achieved that. Lomrho's
 150p-a-share takeover bid two
 years ago was referred to the
 Monopolies Commission who
 found it against the public

Smith: Lomrho battles have
taken up his time

interest. Since then there have
 been several public clashes with
 Lomrho.

The latest has been on the
 issue of floating-off Harrods as
 a separate company. Lomrho won
 a majority vote from share-
 holders that this should be
 pursued. Fraser says that as the
 merger proposal failed to get a
 75 per cent majority enabling it
 to be implemented in a tax-
 efficient way, the issue is dead.

Fraser sources say that the
 battles have taken much more
 time than Professor Smith
 initially allocated. Observers
 suggest that he would need a
 full-time job to compensate for
 the possible loss of earnings from
 his other directorship.

Some of Fraser's institutional
 shareholders are becoming in-
 creasingly restless that the
 details of the new package have
 not been disclosed.

Controversy arising from the
 total salary package is unlikely
 to come from institutions. One
 fund manager said yesterday:
 "It might be cheap at the price if
 he can get Fraser right."

Prime rate rises hit Dow

New York (AP-Dow Jones)

stocks were still moving lower
 yesterday after their initial
 steep drop on the spreading
 prime rate increase and a
 higher-than expected money
 supply figure. Trading was
 moderate.

The Dow Jones industrial
 average was off more than 17
 points at 1,166.

More than 1,180 issues
 showed declines compared with
 260 advances.
 Mr Robert Mintz, vice-presi-
 dent at Philips Appel &
 Wulfsberg, said that "after the past
 couple of weeks the prime rate
 boost certainly was not a
 surprise to anyone."

"There has been a lot of
 pressure on the banks to raise
 rates and the increase is an
 indication of the banks' needs
 more than of a resurgence of
 inflation," he said.
 "It is good to have the boost

WALL STREET

out of the way. Now the market
 can deal with it," he added.

Mr Robert Farrell, market
 analyst for Merrill Lynch, said:
 "The stock market's recent
 reaction has been interest rate-
 related. Therefore the next rally
 for stocks should be influenced
 by the next rally in bonds."

Excess was 36 7-8, down 1-4;
 NCR 116 1-2, down 1-2; General
 Electric 47 7-8; General Motors
 67 5-8, down 1-3-4;
 and International Business
 Machines 119, down 3-4.

AMR Corp was down 1-4 to
 29 7-8; Ford Motor down 1-4
 to 55 1-4; Borden down 1-4
 to 54; Commodore International
 3-8 at 42 7-8; Digital
 Equipment down 1-2 to 1-4;
 Johnson & Johnson 3-4 at
 41 7-8.

Illingworth
takeover
report due

By Jeremy Warner

The long, complicated battle
 for control of Illingworth
 Morris, the Yorkshire textiles
 group, comes to a head to-
 morrow when the Monopolies
 and Mergers Commission re-
 leases its report on a takeover
 bid by Mr Alan Lewis, a
 Manchester businessman.

On the stock market, the
 company's shares have moved
 up to 12p over the last two
 trading days, compared with the
 10.25p a share which Mr Lewis
 has said is the most he is
 prepared to pay, and which
 would give his group a market
 capitalization of £3.4m.

The board has refused to
 recommend the offer. But with
 Mr Lewis already controlling
 more than 48 per cent of the
 shares - and this purchase has
 been one of the key issues in the
 Monopolies Commission investi-
 gation - the directors have
 little room for manoeuvre if he
 gets the go-ahead.

The Commission has been
 made aware of a number of
 alternatives to Mr Lewis's bid.
 One is an offer from Stroud
 Riley Drummond, the Brad-
 ford-based worsted manufactur-
 er, which put a bid, said to
 have been much higher than Mr
 Lewis's, to various Illingworth
 shareholders.

But the offer was dependent
 on certain members of the
 Ostrer family, which built up
 Illingworth, continuing their
 legal proceedings to prevent Mr
 Lewis acquiring a key block of
 shares.

Although Mr Stephen Sim-
 mons, chairman of Stroud,
 recently said that he was not as
 interested as he had once been,
 there is widespread feeling that
 he is keen to return with a bid if
 Mr Lewis is forced to divest.

Mr Simmons has also been
 careful, in evidence to the
 Commission, not to ruin re-
 lations with Mr Lewis by stating
 whether he is for or against him
 acquiring Illingworth.

A second alternative,
 favoured by the Illingworth
 board, is that the group remain
 independent by reviving a Hill
 Samuel consortium of institu-
 tions to buy out the powerful
 block of shares for many years
 controlled, as executor of the
 Ostrer family, by Mrs Pamela
 Mason, former wife of the actor
 James Mason, and a television
 chat show hostess in California.

Mrs Mason has frequently
 been at odds with the board
 over its plans.

She decided to sell to Mr
 Lewis "to pay a tax bill" and
 other members of the Ostrer
 family tried to prevent her
 through the courts.

But Mr Lewis was assured of
 control. However, Lord Cock-
 field, then the Trade Secretary,
 went against the advice of the
 Office of Fair Trading and
 referred the bid to the Mon-
 opolies Commission.

Ward & Goldstone
to cut 550 jobs

By Andrew Cornelius

Ward & Goldstone, the
 Salford-based wires, cables and
 electrical appliances manufactur-
 er, is being forced to close its
 cables division, with the loss of
 550 jobs, following a collapse in
 demand for its power cables.

News of the closure was given
 to the company's 3,000
 employees yesterday. It will
 take effect within three months
 unless a buyer can be found for
 the business.

The company estimates an
 overcapacity of 20 per cent
 within the industry, which has
 been hit by falling demand for
 its products from the building
 and electrical industries.

The cables division made
 losses of £1.5m, on sales of
 £19.7m, during the year to

Ward and Goldstone

Year to 31.3.83
 Pretax profit £27,000 (£1.3m loss)
 Started loss per share 0.2p (4.9p)
 Turnover £66.3m (£74.5m)
 Net dividend 2p (2p)
 Share price 97p. Yield 2.8%

March 31, making cumulative
 losses of £2.9m during the past
 three years. A further £1m of
 losses have been chalked up in
 the past four months alone.

Despite the problems in the
 cables division, the company
 managed to turn round from
 last year's losses of £1.3m to
 pretax profits of £27,000 this
 year.

The turnaround was achieved
 on group turnover down from
 £74m to £66.3m.

£25m deal for Dalgety

By Jonathan Clark

Dalgety's "stock and station"
 subsidiary in New Zealand is
 being merged with a local
 company in a deal worth £25m.

The business provides ser-
 vices such as auctions and
 supplies to farmers, but Dalgety
 is now concentrating its re-
 sources in higher-yielding in-
 vestments in the northern
 hemisphere has also dampened
 City speculation that Dalgety
 was about to ask shareholders

for cash. Rumours of a rights
 issue have been rife since it took
 on board Spillers' debts when it
 acquired that company.

Under the deal Dalgety is
 accepting an offer of 410 cents a
 share, or £25m, for its 56 per
 cent stake in Dalgety New
 Zealand from Crown Consoli-
 dated. But it will invest £10m in
 a 25 per cent holding in the new
 company, Dalgety Crown. The
 balance of £15m will be
 repatriated to Britain.

Ship Canal
in £2m
turnround

By Our Financial Staff

Manchester Ship Canal Company
 Half-year to 30.6.83
 Pretax profit £237,000 (£1.8m loss)
 Stated earnings 6.3p (48.5p loss)
 Turnover £11.4m (£11.9m)
 Share price 155p down 10p

Manchester Ship Canal
 Company has produced its first
 pretax profits, after allowing for
 exceptional items, since 1979.
 During the six months to June
 30 the company achieved a
 remarkable turnaround from
 losses of £1.8m last time to
 pretax profits of £237,000.

The turnaround was achieved
 despite allowing for exceptional
 costs of £1.3m for redundancy
 payments during the period.

The profits improvement
 comes largely from the re-
 duction in costs in the company
 which has cut its workforce
 from 2,100 two years ago to
 1,600 now in response to falling
 demand.

But the cuts will continue
 during the rest of this year to
 cope with further decreases in
 demand for the company's
 services.

Bridging loan for IMF likely

By John Lawless

European finance ministers
 said central bankers from the
 Group of 10 are to meet in five
 weeks to consider a bridging
 loan for the International
 Monetary Fund worth \$3bn.

"If this gets the go-ahead - and
 the prospects appear to be good
 - it will pave the way for Saudi
 Arabia to provide another \$3bn
 on the same terms."

Well-informed sources were
 anxious yesterday to stress that
 "this is not some sort of crisis
 meeting". The money would be
 made available to cover what is
 called the IMF's "commitment
 gap".

That would provide the IMF

with sufficient funds until it gets
 the already agreed increase in its
 quotas from member countries.

Britain was quick to sanction
 an increase in its quota earlier
 this year (with the United
 Kingdom subscription due to
 rise from 4,387bn Special
 Drawing Rights to SDR
 6,194bn).

Although other lending sub-
 scribers have said that they will
 work towards a year-end date
 for their agreements, some of
 them are experiencing prob-
 lems. In particular, the United
 States contribution of between
 \$7bn and \$8bn, in the subject of
 separate bills before Congress.

which have to be reconciled.

Hence the need for a short-
 term package. Mr Jacques de
 Larosiere, the IMF managing
 director, visited Basel a month
 ago to meet European central
 bankers and representatives of
 Saudi Arabia. He is known to
 have underlined the need for a
 significant commitment of
 funds right away.

IMF's own lending to poorer
 countries among its 146 mem-
 bers continues to outstrip its
 resources, he said. The pros-
 pects for more cash are not now
 seen to be as bleak as first
 thought.

Harvester may sell truck subsidiary

By Our Financial Staff

The American farm equip-
 ment group, International
 Harvester, is hoping to sell
 Seddon Atkinson, its British
 truck-making subsidiary, next
 month.

A spokesman at the group's
 Chicago headquarters yesterday
 said: "We are negotiating and
 hope to reach some sort of
 agreement in September."

Barclays Bank, Harvester's
 main creditor in Britain, said

that it would not be forcing
 Seddon Atkinson into a difficult
 financial position after a viola-
 tion of a loan covenant.

The covenant demands that
 its debts should not be greater
 than five times its capital base,
 and that the base must be worth
 at least \$7m (4.7m).

The closure of a Seddon
 Atkinson component plant in
 Oldham, Lancashire, two weeks
 ahead of schedule, involving

more than 200 redundancies,
 triggered the potential fault.

Barclays said: "We have
 agreed to waive the breach of
 covenant. Documentation is
 being prepared to cover this."

No price is being disclosed
 for the sale. ENASA, the
 Spanish concern, is considered
 the most likely buyer.

The Seddon Atkinson work-
 force has been cut from 1,800
 two years ago to just 662.

Brokers expect recovery after \$9bn losses

Dramatic upturn forecast for steel

By Edward Townsend,
Industrial Correspondent

The



Consumer and Capital Electronics

Rediffusion
Business Electronics
Computers
Consumer Electronics
Radio Systems
Simulation



Entertainment and Leisure

Wembley Stadium
Walport
Thames Television
(associated company)
Humphries Holdings



Printing and Publishing

Argus Press
Electrical Press



Freight and Passenger Transport

United Transport International



Services to Industry

Advance Services
Reclamation and Disposal
Initial
(associated company)



Construction Related Activities

Boulton and Paul
Grayston
Eddison Plant
JD White

"You are now watching BET."

BET has long been a company worth watching. And the past year has been no exception. A new Chairman. A new Managing Director. New members of the Board. And six newly restructured operating divisions which have attracted pre-tax profits of over £70 million from a turnover of £1,178 million. A performance which we hope has pleased our viewers. For the future, our programme will be tuned even more finely. In fact, we have every confidence it will make very good watching.

As the Chairman, Hugh Dundas, said in his Statement...

BET has traditionally developed its businesses for the long-term, prepared if necessary to accept some temporary sacrifice in profit where, by so doing, it believes it is establishing a sound base for future rewards. That is the reason why we are approaching our 90th birthday in such good shape.

We are now moving into a new era during which we plan not only to capitalise on the Group's well-established core businesses but also, by pursuing the policies of rationalisation and acquisition, to produce a significant and accelerated growth in profits.

A new era. A new programme

We shall:

- ☐ Reduce the diversity of our operations to focus more sharply on a limited number of business sectors with good potential growth
- ☐ Speed up the disposal of businesses which have current or expected sub-standard profits and those which do not fit in with our long-term planning

- ☐ Undertake a more active acquisition programme
- ☐ Make further sales of general investments using the cash to invest in growth sectors of our businesses and to reduce borrowings.

A sharper focus for the future

The first major move was made in March, when we acquired the 36.1% of Rediffusion ordinary shares we did not already own. The price was high, but we believe it to have been good value for money.

We made a good start with the elimination of loss making and incompatible business. Murphy Bros was disposed of in January. The sale of Canadian Motorways, with its patchy profit record, has been successfully negotiated. And Filmatic

Laboratories has been sold to its management. On the acquisition front, we have made a number of smaller acquisitions - particularly in the USA - and other moves are under active consideration.

The last year

Turning now to the hard core of BET's business, the year's results demonstrate the Group's inherent strengths.

There was solid growth in most areas. Initial turned in another sparkling performance. Boulton and Paul, now well and truly streamlined down, have taken full advantage of the upturn in house building and promise an excellent future performance.

1982/3 saw a sharp increase in our oil exploration

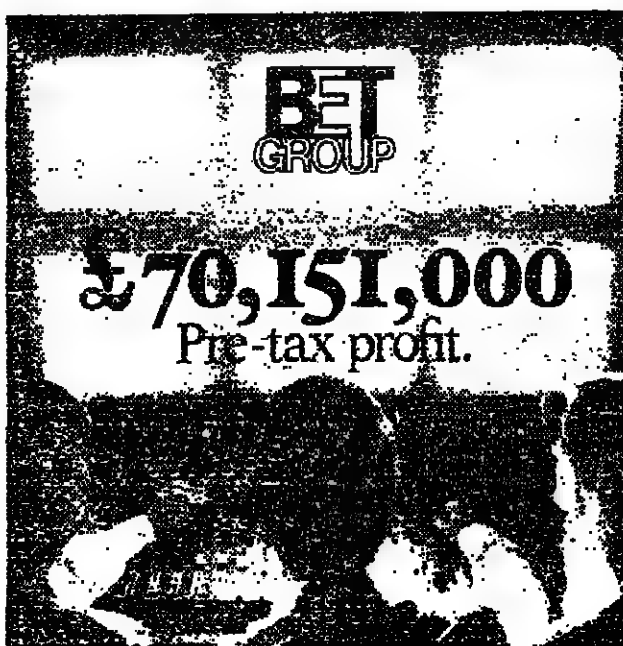
expenditure. Our long haul investment in this sector is now very close to pay-off point - with oil from the Maureen field expected to start flowing in October.

The outlook

This brings me to the immediate outlook. A year ago I said that I was 'fairly confident' that results in 1982/3 would be better than those of the previous year. Although this proved to be true, the increase in profit was a modest one. I expect that the current year's pre-tax profits will climb well away from the plateau upon which they have rested since the onset of the recession. The future looks good.

Summary of results

Year to 31st March	1983 £	1982 £
Profit before taxation	70,151,000	66,747,000
Taxation	19,127,000	31,668,000
Profit after taxation and minority interests	41,018,000	26,375,000
Deferred Ordinary Dividends	15,117,000	12,096,000
Earnings per 25p Deferred Ordinary Share	27.1p	17.4p
Dividend per 25p Deferred Ordinary Share	10.0p	8.0p



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BET

The talent that makes companies flourish.

TT 9/8

Insurers bring in the law to clean their tarnished image

The new 28-member council adds eight external (non-working) members, three Bank of England approved nominees from outside the market, and the chief executive, to the 16 elected working Lloyd's members which used to govern the market through the Committee of Lloyd's.

Market's policeman, Mr Ian Davison crusades for reforms

This week one of the first by-laws to be established under the new régime will be published by the council.

He has been given three to five years to take a grip on the administration of Lloyd's.

As part of this process the Investigations Committee was beefed up by adding Mr Davison, legal experts and experienced working members of the market to its ranks.

Tomorrow: The Stock Exchange

Thinking vertically

A caption in *Computer Horizons* on July 19 incorrectly referred to those in the picture as the F International accounts team. This should have read "senior management team."

MEMOREX

In both technical and sales categories, senior and junior posts are offered. Total commitment to what is an exciting new venture will be vital. Rewards and opportunities will be commensurate. Please telephone Mike Ingram: 01-876 7057

There is also concern that West Germany could take Britain's place as main European supplier to Singapore.

Unit Trust prices

Has Britain now found an answer to Wang?

THE WEEK

Clive Cookson

As one of the brightest prospects among Britain's home-grown computer companies, Information Technology Ltd (ITL), has raised £3.4m from five venture capital groups. The new finance should sustain ITL's 50 per cent annual growth rate and help managing director Tony Davies achieve his ambition of making the group Britain's answer to Wang, the immensely successful American office automation giant.

Two of the new investors, the Palmer Organisation and Oak Investments, are American, and ITL is counting on their connections to provide an entry into the United States market which it has not yet exploited. But the group remains 70 per cent British-owned.

ITL is little known in the computer industry, despite having a turnover of £18m in 1982/83 and a projected £27m this year. That is because it acts as a parent company, working through three operating subsidiaries: Computer Technology Ltd (CTL) based in Hemel Hempstead, Office Technology Ltd (OTL) Winchester, and Network Technology Ltd (NTL, Reading).

CTL is the largest of the three, concentrating on super-mini computers for high speed transaction processing, particularly in the manufacturing and distribution industries. It is the only British company specialising in what are variously called "resilient" or "fail-safe" or "nonstop" computers.

But Tony Davies insists that CTL's approach to resilience is quite different from Tandem and the other American suppliers of nonstop computers. They concentrate on ensuring that the hardware does not fail, he says, while CTL emphasises software resilience - guaranteeing that a large database remains uncorrupted whatever any of the users do at their terminals. (CTL's software protection technology originated from a secret project to develop a criminal database for Scotland Yard.)

OTL, which took over the word processor company Data Recall last year, concentrates on document processing in the widest sense. Its speciality will be office systems that mix text processing with graphics, voice and data processing.

NTL, the newest and smallest of the trio, is a digital communications company. Like Wang, it believes that the future of local area networks lies in broadband systems which can handle video images, rather than the baseband of Ethernet (the network which comes closest to an industry standard).

The company's own broadband system uses the same technology as cable television, and it has won an interesting contract from the Department of Industry to develop means for Britain's emerging cable TV systems to communicate with each other, creating a new national communications network.

The three ITL operating companies will work increasingly closely together over the next two or three years, Mr Davies says. The tiny corporate management team of five is to be supplemented by a central strategic unit with about ten staff.

But the process is unlikely to proceed to a full merger of the three units, Mr Davies believes in "swinging the pendulum" between centralization and decentralization every five years or so.

ITL has concentrated so far in building up strength in the home market. There have been limited exports to Europe but virtually none to the United States, which the management sees as the most promising market in the long term. Mr Davies is certain that a lucrative niche exists there for OTL's document processing systems and for CTL's database protection technology.

Using the contacts provided by the new US investors, ITL is assessing alternative strategies for attacking the American market. Some form of joint venture with an established US company is the most likely approach.

The American involvement was one major reason why ITL went for more venture capital funding rather than going public on the booming Unlisted Securities Market. Another is that Mr Davies is not yet convinced of the stability of the USM. He would prefer to go straight to a full Stock Exchange listing two or three years from now.



Chris Chiles in the BLSL computer centre.

Inside BL's nerve centre

By Geoffrey Ellis

The building, hidden deep in the Worcestershire countryside is approached through remote controlled video monitored gates set in a high security fence. Once inside, access to sensitive areas is by a system of electronic key cards that would not disgrace the Pentagon. It is the nerve centre of the British motor industry, the computer centre of British Leyland Systems Ltd (BLSL). At the very centre of the building is a 12,000 square foot computer room where more than £14m of hardware churns away processing some of the thousand million characters of company data, without which most of BL would rapidly come to a halt.

BLSL, a wholly owned subsidiary of BL, was set up in 1979 under the management of Sir Michael Edwards, to market the expertise gained in its primary role of providing technological support to the parent company. As with so many companies, BL first moved into computing through processing payroll and accounts, and a plant by plant piecemeal operation prevailed. This was rationalized by the opening of the new centre, and it now provides support for more than 45 BL plants.

Mr Chris Chiles, director of Computer and Communications Services, is aiming his sales at the manufacturing and distributive industries, and has Ford among his clients.

As the only private operator of a micro wave link in Europe, BLSL provides the largest

privately owned communications network in the country, carrying voice, data, text and graphics signals. The company is offering its Comet electronic mail service and ViewShare, a videodata system - and signed Sony as its first major customer within days of receiving a licence to operate a network for data transmission.

There are just over 500 BL dealers on line to ViewShare, with that figure expected to double in the next year. By using the link they are able to locate a specific car for a customer within 30 seconds, and by abolishing much of the paperwork the error rate in claims for warranty reimbursement has dropped from 15 per cent to only 2 per cent.

Another of the successful packages originally designed to smooth the workflow on the Metro production line is ideally suited to spot potential bottlenecks in production at an early stage of planning a new factory. This "see why" package, using interactive simulation and modelling has managed to give a large chemical company an amazing 40 per cent increase in production in just one plant.

With these and a large number of other products developed in the day-to-day running of a giant manufacturing operation, Mr Chiles is confident of the growing power of the company. With a lengthening list of blue chip clients and turnover approaching £30m his optimism seems well founded.

JOB SCENE

Not easy for Tops

By Richard Sharpe

While crystal ball gazers in the computer industry insist that the days of the humble programmer are numbered many computer users still find it hard to get the right people.

In the long term the programmer must disappear. But now jobs remain to be done in the central data processing departments of thousands of UK users.

Britain has a reputation for exporting its software talent. Major US banks, Middle East oil companies and continental European engineering groups turned to UK recruitment agencies when they were stuck for programming people. This may now be changing as freelance Hungarian programmers come onto the market.

The Hungarians, so their promoters say, are talented programmers who, if not used to working with the very latest hardware, are experienced in routine applications that take up a lot of today's computing power.

The Hungarians are coming onto the market just as the Tops training scheme is undergoing an overhaul. Tops courses were one of the main ways people got into the computer industry, breaking the circle that employers wanted staff with experience but were unwilling or unable to train them.

Today, the number of people who can find employment after a Tops course in the computer industry is falling despite the excellent quality of much of the training.

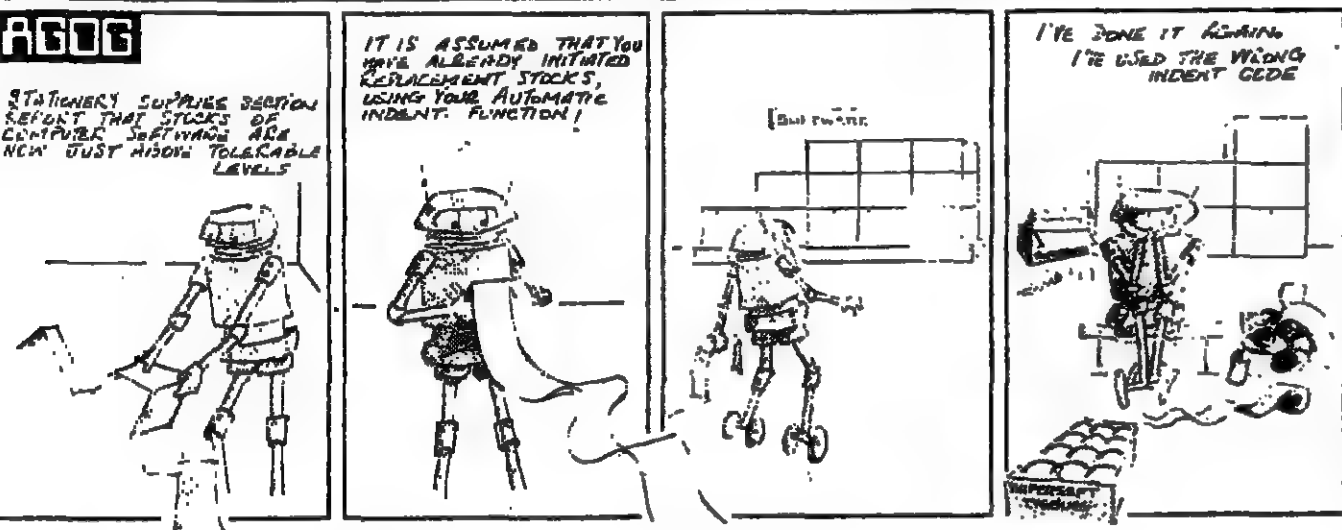
Fewer than half of those who took courses during the academic year 1981/2 had a job after three months, a recent report into the Tops scheme said. This compares with 79 per cent being placed within three months in 1979/80.

Some of this is due to the slowdown in the growth of programmers and in the number of operators. But it must also reflect on the course itself, or more properly, the courses, because Tops is not a single course in computer skills but a number of them run by different operations with different course contents.

A degree of standardization is called for so that the quality of training can be guaranteed, and in this way the Manpower Services Commission hopes to make graduates of the course more attractive to employers.

The key question is whether standardised courses to a higher level than now included in Tops will be able to break the circle of no experience-no job.

The Hungarians have the advantage of already being experienced. As their reputation is made their credibility will be built up, making them more attractive for other data processing managers.



The software behind the hard-sell on TV

by Maggie McLeining



Clive Leach: computers do the job quicker

As teething troubles at TV-AM showed, an independent television company is only as good as the advertising revenue it brings in. Attracting an audience is only part of the story; efficiency in booking, handling and screening commercials is also essential in the tough world that supplies tomorrow's catchphrases - by reaching the parts that no other medium but television can.

In the case of Yorkshire Television and Tyne Tees Television, it means increased reliance on computers and upon the company which provides sales, marketing and computer services: Link Television. Renamed in January 1982, Link TV evolved from its holding company, Trident Television. Managing director Clive Leach is also director of marketing and sales for Yorkshire TV.

"I'm not a computer man and know very little about them," he admitted. "In my view a computer's sole function is to do a job quicker, more easily, and more effectively. I will not have the computer tail wag the commercial dog."

Despite this, Mr Leach has made some shrewd choices of computer systems which have helped bring in Yorkshire and Tyne Tees' 15 per cent share of the total commercial television revenue, around £110,250,000 for the year ending May 1983.

Link TV has a staff of 186 divided between the computer centre in Leeds, which is also the site of transmission, and a sales department in London, with the traffic department in the London forming an administrative bridge between the two. All sales executives and their assistants are given fundamental VDU training and Mr Leach has set up a working party to coordinate sales, traffic and DP activities.

The company is moving steadily towards distributed processing and recently expanded its network with 60 terminals from Hytec Microsystems in Oxford, to provide local processing facilities for accounting, production financial planning and word processing tasks. A mixture of model H4000s and H4300s covering both interac-

tive and smaller, stand-alone Winchester disc-based operation, the terminals are connected into a dual Honeywell DPS 8/44 mainframe system, running under the GCOS operating system.

Although a variety of applications are run on the Honeywell machines, the most significant is Enterprise, a package from Enterprise Airtime Systems in Thames Ditton, which forms the hub of Link TV's airtime scheduling and accounting operation.

MARKETING

Originally developed for Thames TV in 1972, Enterprise has been adopted by 13 of the 15 independent television companies and was rewritten two years ago to cater for the introduction of Channel 4.

Advertisements are coded according to product type to avoid clashes between rivals and further checks are made to ensure that the same actors do not appear in juxtaposed programmes and commercials. Most members of Link TV's sales team have terminals to call up daily schedules to check on the amount of airtime available and its price. Each 30-second slot may have up to 10 different values, according to position and expected audience.

Mr Leach recalls the days before Enterprise was installed as "difficult". "We used to have huge boards with breaks laid out on them, and spots had different coloured cards to show their status," he explained. "Armies of girls used to move these cards around - sales people were never allowed to touch them, only to look for spaces to sell."

Under the pre-emptive system, previously employed, where a booking could be displaced by a more lucrative bid, the computer system gave considerable benefits. Link TV has now changed to a fixed-price tariff to suit the altered economic climate and conditions in the advertising market.

About 10 to 15 years ago, the amount of revenue we took each month amounted to no more than 12-20 per cent of the total, but now it's between 50-70 per cent," said Mr Leach. "Agencies are also leaving booking until much later, so that where we might once have had £50m worth of £70m booked at the beginning of the month, we now have perhaps only £35m - this is why we need a computer."

Enterprise is only part of Link TV's streamlined operation, because the company has now built a back-end enhancement to carry automation right through to transmission.

Once all commercial slots are booked, usually by midday of the day before transmission, the schedule is frozen and transmission details extracted. A Hytec micro in the transmission area holds a record of all the cassette numbers of commercial recordings, and those required by the schedule are transferred to an 8in floppy disc.

The disc is then input to an automatic cassette player with three play-heads controlling 32 bins of cassettes. Commercial breaks between programmes are of similar duration for the whole country, although the content may vary, so the cassette player in Leeds loads up the recordings listed on the disc for transmission to the Yorkshire and Tyne Tees audience.

Afterwards, the transmission controller attends the schedule according to his records and a final version is produced on a word processor, for distribution to the IBA and the Audience of Great Britain organizations.

Quick ticket

People Express, the cost cutting Trans-Atlantic airline, is leading other airlines with hand-held portable computers as in-flight ticket machines. With more than eight Sharp portables to each flight, the cabin staff issue a detailed ticket to each passenger during the flight. Programmable function keys enable attendants to print out meal requirements, accept payment in either dollars or sterling, and pay for headsets and extra baggage. They have been used for ten months on domestic routes and are seen as a major cost saving operation by abolishing ticketing facilities at airports.

Cartridge battle looming

by Martin Hayman

Atari UK faces a vicious price war in the coming pre-Christmas period, when sales of home computer hardware and games software hit their traditional seasonal peak. Its own new range of products, announced at the recent Chicago Consumer Electronics Show, is still some way from being ready for Britain.

Commodore has attacked on the hardware and software fronts, dropping the price of its games cartridges to £10 - one-third of Atari's. Sinclair is shortly to equip its best-selling ZX-Spectrum with a ROM cartridge and games joystick interface to complement its new cheap data storage device, the Microdrive. Competitors like Mattel and Coleco are taking the British market seriously and are selling aggressively priced games machines which can easily be converted by the addition of a storage device and a keyboard into home computers.

Then there are new UK companies like the Pifco-backed Consumer Electronics, whose intention is to market cut-price peripherals like joysticks and printers imported from the United States and the Far East for Atari and other home machines.

Atari's problem is that it has been simply too successful. It was among the first to spot the potential of "interactive TV" and in 1976 Warner Communications, whose film and record business was already feeling the pinch, bought the idea. So successful was the arcade game, of which Space Invaders is the best example, that in 1981 Atari was contributing around 65 per cent of the group's profits.

But in 1982 Atari began to lose heavily in the US as the craze for arcade games waned. Buyers expected, and got, home computers from other manufacturers that would run the fast, vivid machine-code graphics that characterise arcade games - but unlike the VCS machines could be used for programming too. The coin-in-the-slot craze had also waned when Atari and their associates Williams failed to come up with "hit" games of the quality of Invaders, Pac-Man and Defender.

Atari's initial success in Britain was founded on the quality of its VCS games machines, which were sold through Ingersoll. But when Atari spotted that there was serious business to be done in the UK and EEC and wanted to buy back its UK interest, it found itself up against Gerald Ronson, boss of the Heron Group who controlled Ingersoll, and who extracted a swingeing £21m.

Atari set up the new company, bringing in Clark from Rank Xerox and Eric Salomon from Mars as marketing director. The new men are optimistic that the games business will turn profitable again this year.

Is yours an 8 or a 16-bit business?



When NEC - component-makers to the computer world - make their own computers, naturally they make them more competitive in price.

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Each machine has too many features to list here. But on the corner of this page, a small snip for you could mean a giant leap for your business.

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Lessons for cricket and football in the gridiron game

What American way of sporting life would do for Britain

I remember when I was at Lord's in the company of an amiable but intolerant gentleman, watching England getting whacked by the West Indies. At the end, with the predictable pitch invasion at its height, he turned to me and said: "Look at it - the sacred turf is covered in wogs."

I don't know what he would have said last Saturday when Art Plunkett, Craig Puck, Tootie Robbins and all their pals from St Louis Cardinals collided so thunderously with the Minnesota Vikings in the American football match at Wembley Stadium. It was a fortnight and a million light years away from the Charity Shield match between Liverpool and Manchester United.

Initial remarks that this seemed to be a game of chess played with explosion semi-moments instead of chess pieces did not go down well in a press box stuffed with enthusiasts and connoisseurs, so I was forced to keep silent and allow the delights of this genuinely beautiful game to make themselves plain.

Grim faces

Up in this glass-fronted eyrie, a pair of borrowed race glasses in my hand, I could see the grim faces behind the helmets, could even see the lips of the quarter-back move, apparently, I am informed, saying such things as "59-red-blue-but" I could even see the lips of the Vikings moving as "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played before the match. My informant told me they had been practising.

It is a lovely game, at least for the spectator, and one cannot fail to be impressed by the American way of specialization. We Brits revel in the amateur approach even among people who get paid for playing. In the gridiron game, you get good at one thing, you stay good at one thing, you draw your pay. General all-round competence is anathema. Each team includes an entire team of 11 men whose function is solely to receive

kicks. Their total involvement in the game is no more than a couple of minutes.

A kicker has an even easier life, snatching out to kick a ball once every hour or so. Perhaps our brave boys who went to New Zealand would have profited under such a system.

Different teams

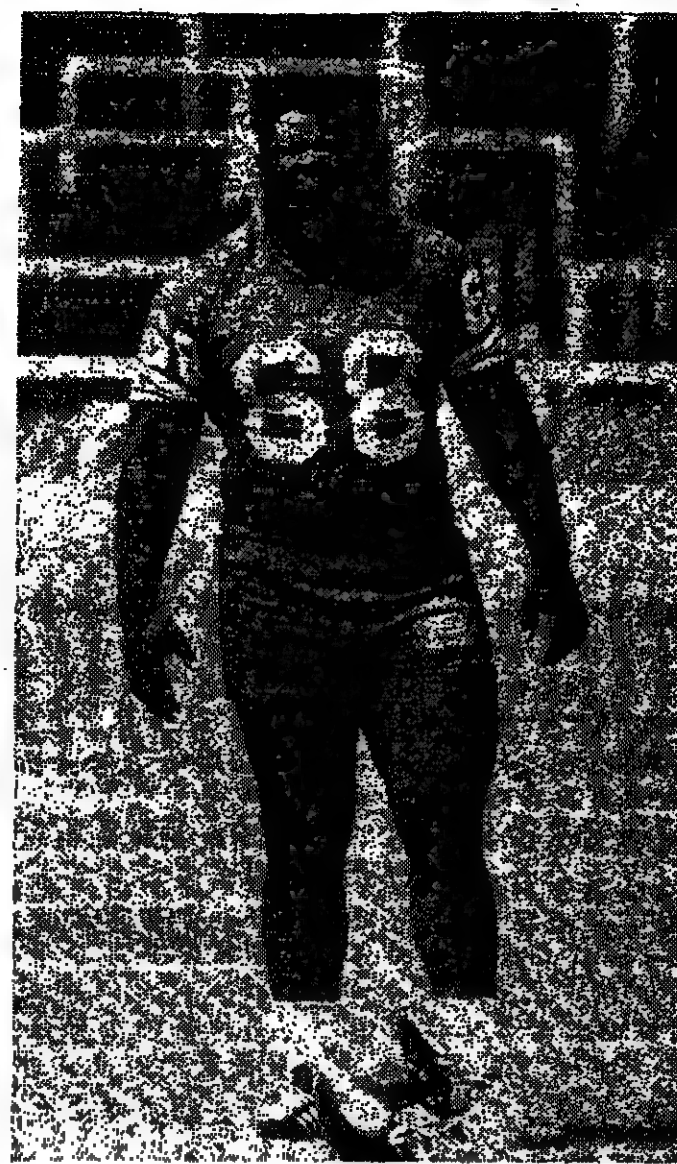
There are also completely different teams for the tasks of attack and defence. This would be an intriguing innovation in the Football League: clubs could amalgamate and become unbeatables. Imagine playing Sutton's first 11 when the ball crossed the halfway line and every time it came back into your own half, switching to 11 men from another club. But I have promised to give up Arsenal jokes.

The woe of the England cricket selectors could be cancelled at a stroke under such a system. With a line-up of 20 or more bowlers, you would have a man for every occasion, with a dozen and more batsmen of varying styles. That true specialist, Bob Taylor, would hold his England place until he was 90, all batting worries cast aside forever.

You could have various fielding sides, a band of nine fleet-footed Derek Randalls for saving runs, a gang of toffee-fingered catchers for more aggressive moments. The only drawback is that we would lose the joys of watching Bob Willis bat as a bowler, he is in a select group of the greatest: but as a batsman he is unique.

The rhythms of the gridiron game are somewhat alien. The game involves a great deal of hanging about, with much running on and off the pitch. The fact that the uniforms make every player appear identical adds a further factor of bafflement.

Before anything can happen, the two groups of players actually about to do something hold rival prayer meetings a few yards apart. Then each player takes a different pose and holds it, like an over-consciousness



Training is a yawn: Bob Willis, a Viking without a helmet

time student, and then we have all this red-blue-but business.

There follows about five seconds of action, like mimes performing some drama called *Anthill* poked with stick, and then perhaps by prearranged signal, everybody falls over. It is like ring-a-ring-a-roses. If the spectator has worked out where the ball is, let alone how it got there and why, he is doing rather well.

Game analysis

All is made clear when a kind fellow gives the journalists a duplicated sheet carrying a move-by-move analysis of the game, a great American custom. It tells you all you could possibly wish to know: "Ted Brown 1st down 5 yd gain. Ran oob." Or "Lish is sacked by Hart and Ashley at the 23, 4yd loss". They don't provide that

kind of service at Tooting and Mitcham FC.

But like the game of football, as we know it, gridiron has those moments of sudden explosion, moments when the game leaps from the pedestrian to the exalted, moments when all the 59-red-blue-but world and sheer inspiration is added to the mixture, the forward pass soaring from the cage of milling giants, the ecstatic moment as the wide receiver eludes on to the impossible ball in the teeth of a band of murderous ruffians in the wrong-coloured shirts, and you are in the wholly familiar territory of sheer joy, and you remember what sport is all about again.

There is untravelling delight to be taken in such specialized excellence. But I would hate to be deprived of Bob Willis's batting.

Simon Barnes

£70,000 Campbell reunion at Derby

Peter Taylor has paid some of his own money to buy the Bradford City centre forward, Bobby Campbell, from Bradford City.

Derby County could not afford the full £70,000 fee for the Northern Ireland international on Taylor and his management team made an interest-free loan to the club.

Derby County manager, Roy McFadden, at Derby.

The Zimbabwe national team have arrived in Britain for a two-week tour, during which they will play Derby County, Carlisle United, Port Vale and Coventry City.

Coventry toured Zimbabwe last year, beating the national team 5-2 and winning three of five matches against club sides.

West Bromwich Albion have been quoted a fee of £75,000 for the Aston Villa centre-half, Ken McNamara, who has turned down the offer of a new two-year contract.

Ron Wylie, the Albion manager, is said to be out of the picture, but Wylie, who is now player-manager at Peterborough.

Chelsea's unsettled midfield player, Mike Filmer, has promised to let Coventry City know today whether he has decided to sign for them. He has agreed terms with the Coventry manager, Bobby Gould, but talked to two other first division clubs, including Queens Park Rangers, at the weekend.

Tommy Taylor, the former West Ham and Orient central defender, is to join Charlton Athletic as player-coach, and in his first year as a professional was named "Rookie of the year". His 1982 earnings of £237,434 set a record for a first-year

player, and already this season is assured of setting a similar mark for second-year players with £397,684.

Like Nicklaus, he won an event in his first season (the Nicklaus it was the U.S. Open) and has wasted little time in succeeding in this tournament. Also like Nicklaus he is blond and well-built, and is a long hitter of the ball.

One area in which Nicklaus has a great advantage is experience, with 17 titles to his credit. Sutton asked him how he got used to playing the 18th hole for a championship. "They enjoy it," was Nicklaus' reply. "This is what you've worked for."

FINAL SCORES: 274: H Sutton 68, 68, 72, 71; 275: J Nicklaus 71, 68, 72, 71; 276: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 277: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 278: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 279: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 280: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 281: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 282: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 283: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 284: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 285: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 286: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 287: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 288: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 289: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 290: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 291: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 292: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 293: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 294: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 295: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 296: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 297: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 298: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 299: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72; 300: J Hume 71, 72, 71, 72.

Before joining the tour he was a U.S. amateur title, against Tom Nicklaus, in his first year as a professional was named "Rookie of the year". His 1982 earnings of £237,434 set a record for a first-year

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GOLF

A cub called Sutton follows the tracks of the Golden Bear

Los Angeles (Reuters). - Hal Sutton has taken the first step towards the superstar status enjoyed by Jack Nicklaus and Tom Watson by winning a big tournament in only his second season.

Nicklaus, who failed by one stroke to catch Sutton in yesterday's climax to the US PGA Championship, had no doubt his young rival was on the way to a successful career. "Hal, Congratulations," the "Golden Bear" said after watching Sutton tap in a four-inch putt that gave him the title at the Riviera Country Club. "That'll be the first of many for you."

Sutton, who led from start to finish, at one time built up a five-stroke lead then saw it dwindle to one as he tried to play conservatively and only succeeded in dropping a stroke on three successive holes. However, he steadied himself and had pars for the last four.

Needing a par at the formidable 447-yard 18th to avoid a play-off with Nicklaus, Sutton sent a low drive soaring over a ridge and into the fairway, then smacked a five-iron 15 feet below the hole for his first two-putt. That gave him a 7-1 for the day and a 10-under-par total of 274.

Sutton's closest challenger was not, as expected, Ben Crenshaw, who led yesterday, but Peter Jacobsen, who closed with a 66 for a 275 total, while Jacobsen was just one more drive after a 65 in which he had seven birdies in the first 12 holes.

Sutton, the 23-year-old son of an oil millionaire in Shreveport, Louisiana, has compiled a record in his first two years as a professional that bears comparison with that of Nicklaus.

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World athletics championships: injury spoils US chances of double victory in the 100 metres

Wells is edged out by American trio

From Pat Butcher, Helsinki

Carl Lewis, and the Americans, a "Super Group" if ever there was one, made a clean sweep of the men's 100 metres at the world athletics championships here last night. And Marita Koch, of East Germany, won the women's 100 metres as a torn hamstring prevented Evelyn Ashford's attempts to emulate her male colleagues.

Alan Wells was not disgraced in fourth place after a start that was only bettered by Emmitt King, of the United States. Wells only caught King with 30 metres to run but then won in 10.07sec, by an appreciable margin from the other American, Calvin Smith, who recorded 10.21sec and just edged out King with 10.24sec.

Wells was a similar fraction down in fourth place in 10.27sec, but Lewis was clearly in a class apart.

The women's final was always going to be a better race but the expected rivalry between Koch and Ashford was unfortunately decided by the American's torn hamstring. Koch won in 10.97sec from her compatriot, Marita Koch, who did splendidly to come down to this distance from 400 metres and win a silver medal with 11.02sec.

Judy Livermore got an even better start in the heptathlon than she did in Athens. She was in first place after three of the seven events, but knows that those are her best events, and

will do well to finish in the first six in the world when the series finishes today.

Miss Livermore ran to one hundredth of her best time in the 100 metres hurdles, for third place, and then followed up with a personal best, and the best by anyone in a heptathlon high jump with 1.92 metres.

That put her in the overall lead, which she maintained after the third event, even though she could only finish seventh with a 13.85 metre shot put, which was nevertheless close to her best.

Marita Koch's presence in the 100 metres was due to an injury during the winter which curtailed the endurance training necessary to her world record event, the 400 metres. This has made tomorrow's 400 metres final a virtual walkover for her great rival, Jarmila Kratochvílová, and when the Czech broke the world record for the 800 metres two weeks ago, a double of the like that Paavo Nurmi did in the Paris Olympics in 1924, when the Finn won the 1500 metres and 5000 metres within an hour, began to look possible.

Kratochvílová made it look more than possible when she literally ambled through her 400 metres second round and 800 metres semi-final yesterday. She is still a novice at the 800 metres, and the crunch may come today when she tries to run the 400 metres semi-final 30 minutes before the 800 metres final. But it is the sort of test that will make her even more famous if she succeeds.

Michelle Scott, the only Briton in the 400 metres also qualified for the semi-final behind Kratochvílová. Phil Brown and Todd Bennett also qualified for the men's 400 metres semi-final. Bennett had to put in a late burst in the last heat to secure his place, but Brown, in what he admitted was "My best race of the season", was an easy second. Both youngsters are running much more confidently, and, proving that their training, contrary to some opinions had delivered them here in the right condition.

Ed Moses looked as super as his 80-plus series of victories would suggest in winning his 400 metres hurdles semi-final in 48.11 sec. Harold Schmidt, the European champion, and the last man to beat Moses in 1977 won the other race. But only a madman would vote against Moses, and he looked capable of getting closer to his world record of 47.13 sec.

Wendy Sly did enough of the work in her 3,000 metres heat to ensure qualifying, as did the other two Britons, Chris Benning and Jane Furness. But tomorrow's final will undoubtedly go to one of the two Soviet



Best of British: Judy Livermore celebrates her personal best in the heptathlon high jump.

winners, the world record holder, Svetlana Usmasova, and Tatyana Kazankina who just edged the American hope, Mary Decker on the line.

The Finn has barely conspicuous so far. And the canbines of the long distance tradition continuing with Martti Vainio do not look good after he struggled to qualify for today's 10,000 metres final. Both Nick Rose and Steve Jones looked a lot easier and well justified their world rankings. But they both lack the sub-

55sec last lap speed necessary to win a top class distance race. Their best chance would be to raise the pace around 3,000 metres from the end. But even that is something that another relatively poor sprinter, Carlos do Carmo, it could even be a repeat of last year's European final when Alberto Cova out-sprinted Scheidegger, but the Commonwealth champion, Gidemas Shahaang, of Tanzania, looked ominously easy, as did Mohammed Kadir of Ethiopia.

Rose spent most of his year running road races in the United States and in that tough, competitive world, he has learned a few tricks of his own. He said: "I expect it to be a no-holds-barred final and I am prepared to hand out anything if I mean surviving... I will have to wait and see how much that first race has taken out of me, but it is the same for everyone."

His main rivals are sure to be Portuguese pair, Carlos Lopez and Fernando Mamede, but Rose says he will not be worried about any particular individuals. Lopez is attempting a 10,000 metres and marathon double, and the favourite. But if Rose can produce his best form, he could well be on the medal rostrum tonight.

'No-holds-barred' final in prospect for Rose

Nick Rose knows he can expect a difficult race when he attempts to win a 10,000 metres medal at the world championships in Helsinki today. The Bristol runner, aged 31, had an unhappy experience of the rough-and-tumble that is creeping into the world of distance running when he came third in his best on Sunday.

He will be forewarned when he times up for the final with his British teammates, Steve Jones, Rose said: "It is a shame that races are developing in this way and I think it is about time that someone was disqualified. Mohammed Kadir was the worst culprit in my heat and he was consistently pushing and shoving. Fortunately, I used my experience to avoid trouble."

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Pounding for athletes

The £1 a day allowance given to the 68 members of Britain's athletics team at the world championships in Helsinki may have brought back memories for the former Olympic hurdler, Alan Paton, who is in Helsinki as a television commentator.

He led a pay revolt during the European Championships in the same city 12 years ago - when the British team were given £3 a day. But 12 years on, in one of the most expensive cities in the world, the athletes had to buy a cup of coffee. American athletes are being given the equivalent of £7. Bill Evans, the

chairman of the British Amateur Athletic Board, said: "I know £1 isn't very much, but it's all we can afford. The athletes have all their food paid for here, and it is of an extremely high quality. The 800 metres runner, Garry Cook said: "If I can't get it up, maybe I'll be able to afford a beer at the end of the championships."

There will be no beer in either the women's 4x100 metres or 4x400 metres relays. In both events there are less than 16 entries, and the events start with semi-finals.

The man with the monitor that could put Coe back on the right track

From David Miller, Helsinki

England, where quackery is traditionally outstanding. What we might be able to tell Seb better than they can is how he compares with other elite super-bodies, because someone with his remarkable physical condition cannot be related to the ordinary human body experienced by doctors in conventional medicine. There is no standard to which the blood chemistry of such bodies can be compared.

Seb is too precious to the sport to be stuck not knowing what will be the reaction of his body to the workload and stress he has to subject it to. I'm American but I wanted to see him win here because excellence is my game."

Martin is emphatic that the study of the blood, lymph, plasma and glandular condition of super athletes is still in its infancy because no two men or women at this level are the same.

But he does claim: "What we do have expectation of doing is being able to tell the individual, from the knowledge of his past physiological history, that he is on the verge of breakdown before he actually cracks up. It's a fine line. The reason we have not published anything yet is because it is still case history. Each athlete is an experiment of one. We can be sure, however, that the better the athlete is the more unique his physiology will be."

"What we could hope to do for Seb, or Dave Moorcroft, or anyone else, is help them to train around their excellence, instead of around the borders of injury or illness. Peter Coe may be a fine coach, but he does not know Seb's disease mechanism, or his diet idiosyncrasies. We have figures on the blood analysis after over-training because we monitor our athletes every two months. The one thing you can say with certainty is that some athletes are not making the most of themselves, from the very fact they are not here."

Coe said from his home yesterday that he would gladly consider going for analysis by Martin, with whom he has had previous discussions, depending on the outcome of his present tests in England. He has already said he will not run again internationally unless he can

find the answer to his loss of form. Medical analysis is more likely to hold the answer than some of the wild speculation that has been flying about here over the past few days.

There has been a strange demonstration of disloyalty among some other athletes and coaches, suggesting all manner of defects in the statements by ground coaches such as John Allen, made without any knowledge of the training pattern or diary which has brought Coe his past successes.

After last night's semi-finals of the 800 metres there can be little doubt that the champion will be Joaquim Cruz, the tall, loping Brazilian, who won in 1min 45.62sec after easing up over most of the last 50 metres.

His huge stride eats up the ground and though he gives no impression of sharp, basic speed, he can respond to any challenge thrown at him apparently without much effort. Robinson had to fight hard to take second qualifying place behind Cruz, ahead of Dupont (France) and Kalinkin (Soviet Union).

Garry Cook was at the shoulder of the leaders, Koskei (Kenya) and Guimaraes (Brazil) for a lap but from third at the bell he faded to sixth, with Wulbeck coming through hard on the outside down the straight to win in 1min 46.21sec. But I do not think the experienced German or his compatriot Ferner, the European champion, who took the third heat in 1min 45.24sec, have it in them to defeat Cruz, fastest of the year behind Coe



Coe: case for analysis.

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Results from Helsinki

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200m: G. Cook (GBR) 2:04.88, 2. V. V. Andriyenko (USSR) 2:05.56, 3. P. Wells (USA) 2:05.56, 4. C. Smith (USA) 2:05.56, 5. E. King (USA) 2:05.56, 6. P. Smith (USA) 2:05.56, 7. N. Rose (GBR) 2:05.56, 8. H. Schmidt (FRG) 2:05.56.

400m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

800m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

1500m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

5000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

10000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

20000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

30000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

40000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

50000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

60000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

70000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

80000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

90000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

100000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

110000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

120000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

130000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

140000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

150000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

160000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

170000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

180000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

190000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

200000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

210000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

220000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

230000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

240000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

250000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

260000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

270000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

280000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

290000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

300000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

310000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

320000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

330000m: J. Cruz (BRA) 1:45.62, 2. J. Robinson (GBR) 1:46.21, 3. J. Dupont (FRA) 1:46.21, 4. J. Kalinkin (URS) 1:46.21, 5. J. Ferner (GER) 1:46.21, 6. J. Koskei (KEN) 1:46.21, 7. J. Guimaraes (BRA) 1:46.21, 8. J. Wulbeck (GER) 1:46.21.

Millbow should be on target at Newcastle

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The awesome strength of Henry Cecil's large band of two-year-olds has been underlined since the group Three Season Debut Stakes at Newcastle today. Millbow was the group's first choice, and he was not disappointed. He won the race by a comfortable margin, and he was the only horse to have won the race in the last 10 years. Cecil's band of two-year-olds has been the most successful in the history of the race, and he has won the race in the last 10 years. Cecil's band of two-year-olds has been the most successful in the history of the race, and he has won the race in the last 10 years.

On paper you would expect Precocious to five up to his name and be as fast as he is, but he is not. Cecil's band of two-year-olds has been the most successful in the history of the race, and he has won the race in the last 10 years. Cecil's band of two-year-olds has been the most successful in the history of the race, and he has won the race in the last 10 years.

Who not long ago, beat Bill Gossage's English champion, Superfreak in the Prix Robert Papin, Cecil's first important race of the season for two-year-olds. It was Superfreak who took his head out in the game of manners to thwart Cecil's attempt to win the July Stakes at Newmarket at the beginning of July.

Newcastle

Draw: No advantage

1.30 TYNE STAKES (3-y-o; maidens: £1,329 1m 41 60yd) (3 runners)

1. 0000000 WHITE MILE (K. Abdullah) Durr 9-0 1st 2nd 3rd

1.10-11.40 Almar, 4-4 Paphos, 4-4 White, 4-4

3.0 BLYTH HANDICAP (Selling: £1,276 60) (8)

1. 0000000 SECOND FLOWER (G. Hargrave) D. Gossage 4-7 1st 2nd 3rd

1. 0000000 DANCER (G. Hargrave) D. Gossage 4-7 1st 2nd 3rd

1. 0000000 DANCER (G. Hargrave) D. Gossage 4-7 1st 2nd 3rd

Nottingham

Draw advantage: high numbers best

6.0 NOTTINGHAMSHIRE STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £860 60) (13 runners)

1. 0000000 DOCTORS CHOICE (Thompson Jones) 9-0 1st 2nd 3rd

1. 0000000 DOCTORS CHOICE (Thompson Jones) 9-0 1st 2nd 3rd

1. 0000000 DOCTORS CHOICE (Thompson Jones) 9-0 1st 2nd 3rd

Folkestone

Draw advantage: low numbers best

1.45 SANDLING HANDICAP (selling: £508 1m 20) (9 runners)

1. 0000000 CHERRY BIRD (P. Mitchell) 4-4 1st 2nd 3rd

1. 0000000 CHERRY BIRD (P. Mitchell) 4-4 1st 2nd 3rd

1. 0000000 CHERRY BIRD (P. Mitchell) 4-4 1st 2nd 3rd



Arias: tough teenager.

Greats of the future

Indianapolis, Indiana (AP) - With their victories in the seventy-fourth United States open clay court championships, teenagers Andres Temesvari, of Hungary, and Jimmy Arias, of the United States, have proved they are leading the new generation of tennis players.

Law Report August 9 1983

Council under no duty to owner in breach

Governors of the Peabody Donation Fund v Sir Lindsay Parkinson & Co Ltd and Others. Before Lord Justice Lawton, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Slade. [Judgment delivered July 29]

A local authority which discovered that a site owner, who had obtained approval for a satisfactory drainage system for a housing development, was installing an unsatisfactory system in breach of specific statutory requirements was not under a duty to that owner to exercise its powers to enforce the owner's compliance with the requirements.

Newcastle selections

By Michael Phillips

2.30 Almar, 3.0 Second Flyer, 3.30 Double Stitch, 4.0 Millbow, 4.30 Water Moosin, 5.0 Scotsman.

By Our Newcastle Correspondent

2.30 White Nile, 3.30 Double Stitch, 4.0 Millbow, 4.30 Refused, 5.0 Glenhawk.

Nottingham selections

By Michael Phillips

6.0 Doctor's Orders, 6.30 Canvas Shoe, 7.0 Quilting, 7.30 Moon Mariner, 8.0 Maid of Milan, 8.30 Kalyow.

By Our Nottingham Correspondent

6.0 Doctor's Orders, 6.30 Canvas Shoe, 7.0 Quilting, 7.30 Moon Mariner, 8.0 Maid of Milan, 8.30 Kalyow.

Folkestone selections

By Our Folkestone Correspondent

1.45 Xenia, 2.15 Sweet Soles, 2.45 Flying Oats, specially recommended, 3.15 Purim, 3.45 Ae Nasr, 4.15 Emperor's Palace.

By Our Folkestone Correspondent

1.45 Chaney, 2.15 Woodford, 2.45 Night Eye, 3.15 Spring Pastures, 3.45 Caro Nome, 4.15 Emperor's Palace.

Closing the gap

By Lewie Mair

In an attempt to close the gap between British and European tennis, the LTA have chosen to send a new training school which will start next month at the national training centre at Bisham Abbey.

No power to order notes

Regina v Lancaster Justices, Ex parte Hill

There was no power in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court to compel a justices' clerk to provide to the crown court to which a defendant had appeared against conviction notes of evidence taken by him at the defendant's trial before the justices.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CO. Most credit cards accepted for telephone book orders at all our outlets.

OPERA & BALLET

COUSINS 8.30 31st & 34th 0258 New season opera from 15 Aug.

CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL, Birmingham Centre for Music, 20-21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 Aug.

THEATRES

ALBERT, Al. Conditioned, 8.30 17th & 18th 0258, 8.30 19th & 20th 0258, 8.30 21st & 22nd 0258, 8.30 23rd & 24th 0258, 8.30 25th & 26th 0258, 8.30 27th & 28th 0258, 8.30 29th & 30th 0258, 8.30 31st 0258.

ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY, 5, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3JE. Tel: 01-475 3811.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1, 427, 2nd, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

PROPERTY TO LET

KENSINGTON, EDWARDS RD, 2/2, 2/3, 2/4, 2/5, 2/6, 2/7, 2/8, 2/9, 2/10, 2/11, 2/12, 2/13, 2/14, 2/15, 2/16, 2/17, 2/18, 2/19, 2/20, 2/21, 2/22, 2/23, 2/24, 2/25, 2/26, 2/27, 2/28, 2/29, 2/30, 2/31, 2/32, 2/33, 2/34, 2/35, 2/36, 2/37, 2/38, 2/39, 2/40, 2/41, 2/42, 2/43, 2/44, 2/45, 2/46, 2/47, 2/48, 2/49, 2/50, 2/51, 2/52, 2/53, 2/54, 2/55, 2/56, 2/57, 2/58, 2/59, 2/60, 2/61, 2/62, 2/63, 2/64, 2/65, 2/66, 2/67, 2/68, 2/69, 2/70, 2/71, 2/72, 2/73, 2/74, 2/75, 2/76, 2/77, 2/78, 2/79, 2/80, 2/81, 2/82, 2/83, 2/84, 2/85, 2/86, 2/87, 2/88, 2/89, 2/90, 2/91, 2/92, 2/93, 2/94, 2/95, 2/96, 2/97, 2/98, 2/99, 2/100.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BECHSTEIN GRAND PIANO 7 ft 9 in, restoration work, complete, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100.

MOTOR CARS

NEW PEUGEOTS and Talbots for sale. At On the Road! Prices from £2,295. 18 months or 20,000 miles. Offer ends August 31st 1983.

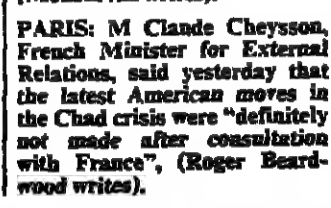


For 10 days in May, according to General Paul Gorman, commander of the Panama-based US Southern Command.

The Hondurans have no armour to speak of. There are 13 Scorpion armoured cars in Choluteca, no match for the T55 tanks the Nicaraguans use.

A map of Central America and surrounding regions. The countries labeled are EL SALVADOR, GUATEMALA, COSTA RICA, and PANAMA. The PACIFIC OCEAN is also labeled. The map shows the geographical relationship between these countries, with El Salvador and Guatemala to the west of Costa Rica, and Panama to the east of Costa Rica.

The arrival of the American advance team in Honduras yesterday officially signalled the beginning of that process. The men will operate in three main areas from north to south, but are under orders not to go within sight of the Nicaraguan border.



For centuries, the Greeks have disputed ownership of the site with the Catholics and the Armenians, with the peace — quite literally — only being maintained by strict adherence to an arcane code of conduct always referred to simply as the *status quo*, which has dated in one form or another since the nineteenth century; an attempt to breach this frustratingly impenetrable set of rules later

Christopher Walker

[illegible][illegible]

Ternspurs at midday yesterday: C. clout, 1; fair; r, light & sun.					
	C	F	C	F	
Ballast	1	27	Governess	1	17
Sittingham	1	21	Ivorley	1	21
Blackpool	1	29	Jersey	1	22
Carlisle	1	28	Lancaster	1	23
Cardiff	1	26	Manchester	1	27
Edinburgh	1	17	Newcastle	1	16
Glasgow	1	21	Roadway	1	21

London

Yesterday: Terns: max 6 m level, 6 pm, 29C (77F); min 6 m level, 10 p.m., 15C (59F). Humidity: 6 p.m. 48 per cent. Rain: 24.6 m level, 6 m. Sun: 10.4 m level, 6 p.m. clear, mean sea level, 6 m. 10.4 m clouds steady.
1,000 millions = 29.55 in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Heathrow 29C (85F); lowest day temp: Fair Isle, 15C (59F). Highest rainfall: n; highest summits: 100F.

[illegible]